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SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1908.

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Son to a Second Master of Winchester, and born in the house which he was thirtyfive years later to inhabit in the same capacity, he passed through the School. gaining by his great bodily endurance the nickname of "Pruff," and entered as a Commoner at Balliol. One or two Rate and safe; imbued with conservative

still survive who can recall him in those early days - his rooms in the "Grove," long since swept away; his little black-and-tan terrier Charley; his pleasant breakfast parties, at which might be met Palgrave, Chitty, Hornby, Arthur Peel, Karslake, Patteson. He caught the blossom of the flying terms, rowed in his College eight and the University pairs, joined the newly enrolled Volunteer corps—and read hard, just miss-ing his double first by an accident which he kept to himself, and is only now revealed by his biographer. Elected to a Fellow-ship of Exeter at a moment when the University Commissioners had issued their revolutionary report, he urged upon his older colleagues the wisdom of anticipating rude, unsympathetic interference by comprehensive voluntary reconstruction. The changes adopted by the College were approved and became law; but Ridding's conscience was alarmed by the reflection that in procuring alteration of the statutes he had violated his Foundation oath; and only his father's common sense deterred him from resigning his Fellowship. During ten years he was College Tutor; served his year as Proctor, crossing swords on one occasion with Pusey, whose action in penalizing Jowett by restriction of the professorial salary engendered in him a lifelong distrust of the great divine; was ordained; and as Select Preacher delivered and published a sermon on the 'Liberty of Teaching,' which made admiring Huxley, who read it, wish for the writer's acquaintance. The period was marked by a tragedy of enduring consequence in the loss of his beautiful young wife, who died on the first anniversary of their wedding day. For a long time he was a changed man; his friends watched with a sort of terror the signs of suffering in his face-with equal admiration the pluck which took up and carried on his work. His character came forth from the furnace tempered and annealed; but the associations of Oxford were depressing, and in 1863 he stood for, and was elected to, the Second Mastership of Winchester.

As a teacher he made his mark at once: as a reformer he bided his time. He saw radical changes to be necessary if the School was to recover and improve its educational rank; but they required long deliberation, nor had he as subaltern power to dictate them. So for four years he watched and waited, taking counsel with Moberly, who, wearied with thirty years of rule, saw dimly from a Pisgah height the land of promise which his younger, bolder son-in-law might conquer. The story of his accession to the Headship is told with lively humour. Outside the working of the School was a Governing Body of ten "Fellows"; elderly gentle-men who drew large incomes from the College estates, presented one another to the College livings, and starved the boys. To them the prospect of reform was naturally terrible. It must come, they feared;

tradition, bound to the old régime, loyal to Warden and Fellows, and unlikely to supplement Parliamentary interposition by any wild projects of his own. Such a man, they believed, was Ridding. One of the Fellows died; the others met, elected Moberly to the vacancy, and there and then, in violation of all precedent, promoted the Second Master to his place. They soon had occasion to recall the ἔθρεψεν δὲ λέοντος ἴνιν of the 'Agamemnon' chorus. Their young lion lost no time in confronting them with a programme of reform from which they shrank horrified, disillusioned, and protesting. They would not help, but luckily they could not hinder; and Ridding proceeded to accomplish by himself the outcome of his four years of brooding. The hundred "Commoners"—boys not on the foundation—were lodged in a vast red-brick annexe to the Head Master's house, incommodious, ugly, and unwholesome. Ridding bought land close to the School; built on it four masters' houses; drafted into these the Commoners, resigning the income which they had yielded to himself; converted the empty barrack into a library and classrooms; swept away encumbering excrescences; built laboratories and museums; laid out a botanical garden; and converted a vast marsh beyond the limited "Meads," or playing fields, into a splendid cricket-ground, diverting the course of the Itchen, covering open sewers, draining, raising, enclosing, and planting. A little later he added fives and racquet courts, rented the adjoining ruined "Wolvesey Palace," and fitted it for Arts and Crafts. Never, it seemed, since the days of Aladdin, had a creation in stone and mortar risen with such speed, such amplitude and unity, in obedience to a single will. The heavy outlay was borne entirely by himself: he sold out all his saved and inherited investments, narrowed his personal expenditure, spending in all 20,000*l*., only half of which he recovered later. But this was "a mere side issue compared with the readiness to bear risk, the grasp of mind, the power of initiation, and the skill of planning detail, which effected these improvements.'

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he arrested them at 400, dreading an unwieldy school. And he urged on the Governing Body the employment of surplus funds in the establishment of a Winchester Middle-Class School and a superior High School for Girls.

Like all great educators, he aimed not at imparting knowledge, but at compelling boys to think out and assimilate know-ledge: "I am here," Arnold used to say, " not to teach you history and scholarship, but to teach you how to teach it to yourselves." Like Arnold, too, he would make his older boys work out with him a difficult passage, trying phrase after phrase, word after word, till the classical sentence had yielded its full equivalent, and the construe finally achieved became a work of art. He printed passages from the Bible, with parallel columns, in the various Romance dialects; sheets of comparative accidence in the Teutonic tongues; and persuaded his boys to master these so far as to appreciate the affinities of cognate languages. His own native tongue he never learnt to wield with ease. Though he was an adept in Greek and Latin, his English, written or spoken, like the speech of a great apostle, was confused and involved. His sermons were often difficult to follow, though their latent force bred thought and discussion among the boys. His oration in New College Hall on the Quincentenary Celebration was simply unintelligible to those who heard it. One or two weird specimens of his style might be extracted from this volume. A letter written to The Times during a "tunding row" was so queerly worded that The Saturday Review pounced upon it with a maliciously amusing analysis. He shared the defect, to take two famous names only, with the great Hebrew law-giver and the great Commonwealth Protector; but boys love a man the better for a single weakness: they felt the stern high moral sense, the grip on principle, the illumination of Christian duty, which both by teaching and example he infused. Pupils of the highest note in Church and State, in education, literature, science, and journalism, cluster in a cloud of witness, recalling the formation of their characters and furtherance of their fortunes by their strong, trustworthy, original Orbilius.

A Wykehamist on three sides—through husband, father, brother—Lady Laura enters heartily into the spirit of the Winchester life. She is even an adept in its slang. The statement that the Head Master "sported his eagle duck" will give pause to mere Ephraimites, unversed in Gileadite "notions." The portrait on p. 82 will be prized by Wykehamists, and the singularly fine profile on p. 314 appeals to later friends. The chessplaying figure in the frontispiece represents, no doubt, some special incident or reminiscence.

For eighteen years Ridding worked at Winchester, then accepted Gladstone's nomination to the new diocese of Southwell. It was the wise appointment of an exceptional man to an exceptional post. Carved out of Lincoln and Lichfield,

Southwell was cast naked into the world, without chapter, residence, funds, or machinery. The endowments, canonries, and benefices, had been handed over by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to neighbouring sees, which refused to restore them. The two large counties, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire, united against their will, looked sullenly on appeals for help. Their capital towns, each aspiring to cathedral dignity, felt contempt for the little faroff village selected as metropolis of the new bishopric. Only a man of native energy and commanding reputation, with specialized knowledge, limitless tact and patience, and a reserve of spiritual strength, could have allayed the jealousies, galvanized languid support, and disarmed opposing prejudice. He won his clergy slowly: his cryptic oratory puzzled them, as did the academic flavour of his outlook. His "laymanship" grated on their clericalism; he now and then hit hard, in schoolmaster fashion, sublimi flagello, at a lazy incumbent; for, lenient on many points, he could tolerate neither idleness nor insincerity. His conquest of the laity was more rapid: his strong sense, plain speaking, transparent sin--with his habitual protest against confusing Church with clergy-arrested alike magnates, middle class, and working men; he created in all corporate enthusiasm; their pride in their diocese and in its head came to supplant local jealousies and generate common action. The multiplied activities which he set on foot; the devoted helpers whom he gathered round him; his public charges and his "Quiet Days"; the crusade by which, with the aid of magistrates and policemen, he harried out of his diocese the horrible traffic in impurity which polluted its statute hiring fairs; his successful organization of relief funds in the coal war of 1893; the munificence which ex-pended on diocesan needs more than his whole diocesan income-all this, and much of interest besides, is written fully, if sometimes diffusely, in the chapters devoted to his Southwell work.

A Liberal-some said a Radical-in politics, he was free from theological narrowness. If some of his judgments challenge question-if his views on primary education were crossed by the assumption that village schools must of necessity be Church schools, his defence, on historic grounds, of disputed clauses in the Creed was convincing only to those who had not felt their difficulties, and his attitude towards industrial strife built on the political economy of his college days, and long since falsified by facts; yet his pronounce-ments, recorded in a valuable conclud-ing chapter by Mr. E. J. Palmer, were for the most part set in such a framework of tolerant common sense as to enlighten controversialists on either side and to show that mutual fanaticism can issue only in obscuring truth. Till after threescore and ten, "splendidly young," he maintained his strenuous, buoyant life; then came rheumatic cripplings, recurrent from time to time, till he passed away in 1904. He lies beneath the shadow

of his cathedral. A brass in Winchester Chapel and a kneeling statue at Southwell preserve with happy fidelity his outward form: the heroic and victorious life is worthily delineated and preserved in this tributary volume, laid upon his grave by the wife who supported and shared his labours for eight-and-twenty years.

Highways and Byways in Hampshire.
By D. H. Moutray Read. Illustrations by A. B. Connor. (Macmillan & Co.)

There is always enjoyment to be found in Messrs. Macmillan's series of "Highways and Byways." The illustrations, too, are usually of a high standard. In this case the pictures are the work of Mr. Arthur B. Connor, who is a disciple of the style made popular by Mr. Joseph Pennell. He is, to our mind, much more effective in dealing with buildings than he is in landscape effects. His pictures of the half-timbered Old Manor House, Bramley, of the yard of the Angel Inn, Andover, and of the Sheet Mill, near Petersfield, are enjoyable. Con-

Road to Lymington.'
As to the text, it is stated in the Preface
that it aims at being an introduction to

trariwise, it is difficult to find anything

to admire in such a picture as 'On the

Hampshire;

"it does not aspire to be either a guide-book or a history of the county. Infinitely more has been left out than has even been remotely referred to, nor, with one exception, can any rule or method be claimed for my gossip. Hampshire, to me, is a bundle of memories, all colourful, and few but have a setting of sun-washed landscapes, sweet scents, and bird melodies. This is only the said bundle, with notes and impressions of many happy days, motoring, driving, cycling, walking, in a county that I love entirely."

Such an explanation as this is enough to disarm all criticism. Nevertheless, a general estimate of the worth of the book by one who has known the county well for many years may be useful. No small amount of pleasant gossip, culled from various books on Hampshire, together with impressions gleaned by the roadside, is here arranged in twenty-five chapters which cover the greater part of the county in an entertaining style. The impression, however, which they will leave upon us is that the motor-car must have been the author's chief means of locomotion. We get the idea in several chapters of a rapid spin through particularly interesting districts, wherein the most charming details have been overlooked. This is especially the case with the sections on the Berkshire border, the Clere country, and the neighbourhood of Stockbridge.

Hampshire is not so celebrated for its village churches as some counties are. But they are of greater interest, and contain a larger variety of exceptional fittings than is usually supposed. Mr. Read's method of dealing with them is a lazy one, and hence insufficient. Of a certain church he says that it is "worth a visit if you care to hunt out the key." All those who take an interest in visiting

churches will agree with Mr. Read in the

irritation caused by this search after church keys. We believe that the happily

growing number of open churches are, as a

rule, in far better order and more decently

equipped than those which remain locked, as though they were the perquisite of the parson, from Sunday to Sunday. But it is foolish to state, as Mr. Read

does, that a locked church is rarely worth visiting. His principle is that, if he finds the church locked, "it may so continue." In some cases a church is

locked because a certain class of visitors

deface historic monuments; this scandalous proceeding is, indeed, the chief

justification for barring the way of the

tourist. In such instances the church may

be one that ought to be seen by a writer who deals with rural England. It is,

of course, entirely within a tourist's

discretion to save himself trouble if he

pleases, and we can understand that a

hasty man may be anxious to regain the

motor which he has left at the churchyard

gate. But surely, when a tourist intends

to print his impressions for the benefit of

others, his work should not thus be

scamped. Haste and anger with locked

doors are, we suppose, the reason that so many exceptional churches of Hampshire

in the very parts visited by Mr. Read, and

close to the highway, are left unnoticed or

passed by with insufficient comment.

Such, for instance, to name only a few, are

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the churches of Nately Scures, Mat-tingley, South Warnborough, Kingsclere, Boarhunt, Warblington, Minstead, Mottis-font, Southwick, and Wolverton, all of which are of special interest in different degrees. We recognize that this series gives us selected routes rather than a comprehensive view, but on those routes we may fairly expect to find all that is noteworthy. On the whole, however, this book may be recommended to those who want a pleasantly written, gossiping narrative on a charmingly diversified county.

Strange trifles are occasionally picked up by the writer, which certainly tend to relieve his pages from monotony or dryness. Here, for instance, is an extract from the parish books of Monkston, which ought to serve as a horrible warning to all

hypochondriacs :-"Henry Skeat was not sick, but thinking Himself too full of Blood, was let blood, and in 4 or 5 minutes, after his Arm was ty'd up, after he had bled about 10 ounces, expir'd.

Aged 25 years.' Mr. Read is at his best when he writes plain prose; his occasional attempts at fanciful or archaic writing are irritating.

Literary and Historical Essays. By Henry G. Graham. (A. & C. Black.)

HENRY GREY GRAHAM was so independent and unconventional a writer that many who heard with deep regret of his death two years ago must have found it difficult to estimate his merits. His 'Social Life of Scotland in the Eighteenth Century' does not profess to be a history, and has so little unity of design that its chapters, which complete his contribution to the

marred by frequent repetitions, might easily be mistaken for a series of collected papers. Nor will it satisfy, even in a third edition, those who prefer gramma-tical accuracy to style. Discursive and unmethodical, Mr. Graham had no eye for general movements, and he was too keenly interested in the characteristics of a quaint and uncouth past to be a student of progress. We doubt, however, whether any of our unimpeachable histories are so likely to be read by posterity as that faulty, but fascinating book. Mr. Graham possessed two qualities which are not often found in conjunction—antiquarian tastes and an intensely modern spirit; and, though wit and humour are never wanting to enliven his varied erudition, it is only where knowledge and temper clash, as in his handling of popular religion, that we have him at his best. The many-coloured bustle of Edinburgh streets and closes is reproduced in his pages with wonderfully bizarre effect; and equally remarkable for artless profusion of vivid detail are his pictures of peasant and countryhouse life. Such passages are, however, excelled in our opinion by those in which, with keen insight and playful sarcasm, he dissects the ruthless religious discipline of older days. In describing the tyranny of kirk-sessions he had, no doubt, been anticipated by inferior writers; but it was reserved for this Scottish clergyman, no less courageous than acute, to bring vividly before us the theology of a time when ministers preached fifty or a hundred sermons on a single verse, racked their brains to extract Calvinism "from irrelevant texts in Canticles or Amos," recorded the deliberations of the Trinity in the language of a presbytery clerk, and associated the Atonement "with the proceedings of a sheriff's court." Scottish history has suffered much from those national and religious prejudices which bias the popular, and too often intimidate the academic, writer; but Mr. Graham seems to have been perfectly indifferent to such feelings.

His humour is generally too subtle and diffusive to be detached in quota-tion. It may be objected to his wit—particularly in 'Scottish Men of Letters,' that delightful collection of biographical anecdotes—that he is too fond of a verbal antithesis; but he is often particularly happy in this device, as where he says that one congregation consisted of the elect, another of the élite; and here and there one comes across a phrase that lingers in the memory, such as "breathless insistence on questions which time has answered with a yawn," or this: "Curious convictions that once were charged with dangerous force in sectarian polemics are now cold and harmless, like exploded shells on an old battle-field."

Mr. Graham's executors have done well to publish this volume of essays, which is thoroughly worthy of his reputation. The numerous readers of his books will turn most readily to the three papers

study of Scottish social history. All three are lively and informing; but we notice that the author has fallen into an error, or at all events into an anachronism, where, referring to the seventeenth century, he says that "once a year the freemen were summoned by tuck of drum to elect the magistrates." The freemen had been disfranchised as early as 1469, and from that period down to 1832 the town councils were self-elective—a system which of course tended to the abuse of municipal office, and in some cases almost made it hereditary. An Act of Parliament in 1684 declared that the revenues of the burghs had "been either profusely dilapidated or privately peculated"; and with respect to the burgh of Lanark, which is more than once mentioned in these pages, it was complained in 1784 that the Provost, though still young, had been in office for ten or twelve years, and that his father and grandfather had each

officiated for thirty-five years. More than a third of the volume consists of the lectures on the social condition of France before the Revolution which Mr. Graham delivered to the Royal Institution in February, 1901. These graphic sketches of nobility, peasantry, soldiers, and townspeople are penned with vigour and precision; and he shows delicacy as well as sureness of touch in depicting "the most accomplished actors in high comedy of life, whose exquisite manners have taken centuries to arrive at per-fection." This is how he pictures the

unhappy soldiers :-"See them strolling along the streets, or hovering hungrily or thirstily round the cabaret, without a sou to spend, clad in their huge cocked hats, their patched and ragged white coats hanging down to their stockingless legs, shabby, dirty, woebegone defenders of their country, lashed into

The only criticism we have to make on these papers is that they convey a somewhat exaggerated idea of the extent to which the nobles were exempt from direct taxation. It would have been well to mention that they paid the capitation and the land tax.

The literary essays, which are no less readable than the historical, deal with Robert Heron, with Richardson the novelist, and with Russel of The Scotsman. The last paper abounds in good stories. In reference to the index of "similes and allusions" which Richardson appended to 'Sir Charles Grandison,' we read: "It is difficult to conceive a man cataloguing such melancholy similes without being sad if they were his own, or laughing if they were those of anybody else." On p. 85 we find an aphorism which would have done credit to Sir Austin Feverel's notebook: "Fanaticism is a conscience in an acute state of in-flammation." "Edgemore" on p. 256 seems to be a slip for Edgehill.

The volume contains a portrait of the author, and is introduced by a brief and anonymous memoir, which we should have liked better had it not been printed

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The Demonstration Schools Record. Edited by J. J. Findlay. (Manchester, University Press.)

This is the first volume of the Record edited by Prof. J. J. Findlay for the Department of Education in the University of Manchester. The editor, after his appointment to the Sarah Fielden Professorship of Education, desired to establish a Demonstration School in connexion with the University, and Mrs. Fielden, after careful inquiry into the nature and scope of the scheme, took it up with enthusiasm and energy; further, she liberally endowed the School, which consists of two departments - the Primary Department, under a head mistress, and the Higher Elementary Department, under a head master; and quite recently the Primary School in Brunswick Street has been incorporated in the Fielden School Trust. The Demonstration School is to a large extent controlled by the University of Manchester, and is under the direction of the Sarah Fielden Professor of Education.

Prof. Findlay and his skilled and experienced collaborators give an interesting account of the uses of the demonstration classes, the nature and scope of the work done in them, and the methods adopted (as well as the underlying principles) in some of the courses of instruction. We are told that as the medical student takes up anatomy and physiology before concentrating his attention on medicine, so the student of education should first take up the subject of his art-the child. We therefore find that undergraduates and graduates, taking respectively the Teachers' Certificate Course or working under the Teachers' Diploma Regulations, attend a sessional course of instruction in the mental and physical life of schoolchildren. This subject is treated as a "piece of elementary scientific work"; and the first use of the Demonstration Schools—so far, that is, as University students are concernedis in making observations on anthro-pometry, children's health and mental development, and school hygiene. We are at present only at the beginning of systematic observation of these matters; but already interesting results have been obtained, and we cannot doubt that the facts to be observed in the near future, and the generalizations based on them. will be of great importance in the theory and practice of education. Such observations must be made with extreme care, lest the young children whose condition is investigated become conscious that they are being observed, and lose their naturalness and spontaneity; and all who have had much to do with children in school. or indeed out of it, know that this is a real danger, for even very young children readily become *poseurs* of no mean skill. We doubt not that the editor, as well as those working with or under him in the Demonstration School, fully realize this danger; and Mr. Thiselton Mark warns us that "we must approach him [the

child] at a respectful distance," and goes on to say :-

"We do not want to make children of any age think too much of their physical condition, nor to transform part of their school exercises into something of the nature of conscious 'confessions.'"

Prof. Findlay indicates in the chapter evoted to 'Curricula and Method' devoted to Curricula and Method some of the problems that are under investigation in the Demonstration Classes; Messrs. Sandiford and Marshall give a detailed account of 'Science Teaching in the Upper School'; Mr. Stockton discusses the first year's course in French in a beginners' class in the Primary School; and Prof. Sadler, in collaboration with the Misses Owen and Walford, contributes a useful paper on 'Handwork in History.' The syllabus of science teaching, beginning with botanical nature-study, is judicious and well arranged, and embraces much observation and experiment; these are fundamental in this department of learning, and happily they appeal at once to the natural likings and aptitudes of most children: thus they can hardly be too prominent in class teaching. We are prominent in class teaching. We are inclined to think that the machines and mechanics in the third-year syllabus should precede 'The Water Cycle' of the second year, which—our experience the second year, which—our experience teaches us—will not be so easily and accurately grasped by young minds as elementary mechanics. We regret the absence from this syllabus of all consideration of the minerals of the district. Limestone, salt, pebbles, and sand seem to be the only mineral substances mentioned, and they are regarded simply from the point of view of physical geography. Such minerals as quartz, calcite, fluor, and a few useful ores might with advantage form the subject of simple lessons; and the study of these natural objects, often of great beauty, would introduce many children into a world of wonder to which the eyes of far too many adults are closed.

The teaching of French has not yet got very far. We shall look forward with considerable interest to the accounts which Prof. Findlay will no doubt give in future numbers of the Record; and we confidently expect that satisfactory progress will be made in this subject, for Mr. Stockton has realized the true ultimate object of teaching French: it is "to interest our scholars in the life and literature of our neighbours across the Channel," not to chatter ungrammatical French with a bad accent.

What Prof. Findlay tells us of the corporate life and control and financial support of the schools is excellent. In the first place, they are "for business, and not for show"; they have two important co-ordinate objects-firstly, the education of the scholars in them, and then the higher training, in the practice and theory of teaching, of University and Training College students who have the privilege of working in them.

arranges for its scholars. The aim of this part of the school organization is fully described, and it is clear that the camp affects most advantageously not only the physical, but also the moral and intellectual development of the scholars. The majority of parents approve the annual school camp; they are sensible of, and grateful for, the advantage their children derive from it, and seem much interested in the details of the open-air life. The personal interest of the parents in these Demonstration Schools is fostered and strengthened in several ways, notably by "Parents' Evenings." These are school receptions in which the scholars are hosts: two such gatherings are held in the School during the winter, and a third in the camp in July. At one of these meetings the parents present elect two of themselves—either fathers or mothers—as parents' representatives on the Committee for the united schools. The presence of parents on the Committee is a striking feature of these interesting and seemingly prosperous institutions, and has already enhanced the efficiency of the school management.

NEW NOVELS.

Marotz. By John Ayscough. (Constable

This novel opens in an uncomfortably disjointed fashion, and the reader has to exercise some patience before he can begin to appreciate its intention. He will find it worth his while to do so, for the story has marked individuality, and that is a much rarer quality than the faculty of smooth narrative or ingenious plot. The scene is laid mainly in Sicily, and the local atmosphere is pleasantly suggested; but it is in its rendering of a spiritual atmosphere that the chief merit of the book consists. The character of Marotz, the serious, deep-souled young girl who questions life for its meaning, and accepts its painful lessons with a large and simple nobility, is finely conceived and presented; she speaks little, and there is no lengthy analysis of her feelings, but her personality is brought before the reader with wonderful vividness. There is unusual charm in the delicate and sympathetic descrip-tion of her convent life; indeed, this is artistically perhaps the most satisfactory portion of the book. The account of her infelicitous marriage and subsequent experiences is not so uniformly successful, though it contains many passages of striking beauty. Several of the subordinate characters are excellently drawn, and prove that the author possesses a genuine gift of humour. Altog 'Marotz' is a notable piece of work. Altogether

Bess of Hardendale. By Theodora Wilson Wilson. (Hutchinson & Co.)

Most of the qualities required for a popular success in fiction are to be found in this Westmorland dialect story, flushed One of the brightest features of the Demonstration School is the twelve days' sojourn in camp which the School thize as far as possible with the heroine's father, who for twenty-one years allows her to pass as the daughter of a barbarous drunkard. The fraud comes to an end

as the result of the shock which its author,

a female domestic servant, feels when

she sees a portrait of Bess painted by an Associate of the Royal Academy, who has

brought out the strong likeness between

the girl and her dead mother. For hero we have a Radical M.P., whose helpful and energetic mother is well drawn. There are flashes of wit in the novel

which, though melodramatic, is well

Tod McAlpin. By Alexander C. Wylie. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

THE marriage of a Socialist barrister of

humble origin to the daughter and pre-

sumptive heiress of a peer is the subject of this amiable volume. There is much

that is naive in the author's conviction

that this alliance is a daring invention.

But cloth of gold and cloth of frieze have

mated before, and McAlpin is successful

and highly educated, besides being, like

many Highlanders, a natural gentleman.

Some five hundred pages of closely printed

matter contain the aspirations and schemes

of McAlpin and the friend who becomes his brother-in-law. They are concerned

with restraint on marriage, education on an improved plan, and "Garden Cities."

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There are many emotional scenes (tears are always near the surface), and long and sometimes eloquent passages denouncing society. Of misgiving, emotional or moral, or any attempt at argument, we have failed to find one jot. A better-equipped writer would have condensed his matter, and avoided some solecisms. The Squatter's Ward. By Edward S. Sorenson. (Hurst & Blackett.) itual

AUSTRALIA is a fine country, and the vernacular of its citizens free and picturesque. Both the language and the people are here reproduced in a concentrated and double-distilled form, while the plot involves abductions, robberies, and murders in audacious profusion. A wicked squatter, who lives in a "castle" with various helpless black women, consigns his neighbour's wife to an underground chamber, and to coerce her also kidnaps her young daughter, whom the bereaved father has placed in the charge of another neighbour. This involuntary guardian does not know the parentage of the little girl who was "dumped" upon his station by an aboriginal emissary, but has grown to have a real affection for her. The narrative is concerned, therefore, with the activities of the friends and foes of "the squatter's ward." In the end virtue triumphs all round, but not without plenty of sensational reverses and a multiplicity of (mostly bad) characters. It is a spirited story, though the dialogue is often repellent.

Thrice Captive. By Major Arthur Griffiths. (F. V. White & Co.)

THE red-haired son of an English squire lodging in Madrid is stolen by gipsies,

and thus begins a career of hardship, dissipation, torture, and fighting which develops him into an Achilles. From his captors in process of time he escapes with the daughter of a Spanish grandee, thereby securing the patronage of Charles Mordaunt, the meteoric Earl of Peterborough, against whose good offices are arrayed the plots of a cruel French stepmother and her friend, a French spy. We are whisked by the splendid Earl's favourite, who tells his own story, through revels in London, slavery in a French galley, Inquisition horrors, the famous capture of Barcelona, and the battle of Almanza, in a narrative stirring throughout and sometimes blood-curdling. A sad interest attaches to this last effort of the author of many spirited stories.

The Cottage on the Fells. By H. de Vere Stacpoole. (Werner Laurie.)

Mr. Stacpoole has chosen a subject so revolting that not even his skill and power can make a thoroughly pleasing book out of it. The feelings raised by a series of decapitations and strangulations are not much mitigated by perplexity as to the identity of two truncated corpses and one or two possible murderers. Nevertheless we read on, and find the varied fortunes of two rival detectives interesting, and at times amusing. of them is a professional, who criticizes well-known detectives of fiction; the other an amateur, who loves the daughter of one of the principals in the first mystery of the series, and so relieves the main theme by a thread of sentiment.

A Knight-Errant in Turkey. By Arthur Oakstone. (Greening & Co.)

THE author says "there is much of truth " in this story; but there is very little of interest. It is a tale of a young Smyrna merchant who in a spirit of adventure joins a brigand chief in the mountains of Anatolia, and, after winning Ali Efendi's confidence, abuses it by managing the escape of a captive English archæologist and his daughter. The end is obvious. Mr. Oakstone evidently knows something of the country he describes, but he is unable to make his characters life-like, and it is not easy to believe that an "Anglo-American" Smyrniote could pass muster as a Moslem before the keen eyes of an outlaw on the watch for spies. The story is told in a crude fashion, without a trace of humour, and the dialogue is wooden.

Josua Kersten. By Ernst Heilborn. (Berlin, Egon Fleischel & Co.)

This German novel is planned on a larger scale than the author's earlier stories, for its theme is nothing less than the apprenticeship of a character to life, and it thus challenges comparison with some of the greatest German romances. Its hero is one of those sensitive, diffident, and apprehensive natures that commonly have to pass through prolonged periods of un-certainty and isolation before they attain

to a true knowledge of themselves and their capabilities. His development is traced from early childhood, in the trials, successes, and errors of his life at school, at the University, among the literary and artistic circles of the capital, and finally in a small provincial town, which affords him modest employment for some years, only to dismiss him at last from considerations of conventional morality. By that time, however, he has worked out his salvation, and is able to recognize and accept the happiness which love is ready to bestow upon him. The character is portrayed with remarkable sympathy and real insight, and the whole book is distinguished by its quiet observa-tion and reflection. The author, however, is more successful in dealing with the vita contemplativa than when he has to represent action and the rapid develop-ment of situation. In the latter case there is frequently something premeditated about his work; thus, for example, the whole episode of Adele, though in itself natural and appropriate enough, has an air of being manufactured for the purpose, and never wholly succeeds in convincing us.

THE BALKANS.

MR. CHEDO MIJATOVICH, on more than one occasion, and for a long period, Servian Minister at our Court, publishes through Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons Servia and the Servians. The many friends of Mr. Mijatovich in this country know that any book from him is likely to be thoughtful, while it is universally recognized that no man has a more profound knowledge of the southern Slavs.

It may be remembered that he threw up his appointment rather than appear to accept the circumstances of horror in which a reign not regarded by him with favour was brought to a close. His life has been wholly honourable, and, however fierce may be the internal conflicts among the may be the internal conflicts among the Slavonic parties of the Balkan Peninsula, all acknowledge the high character and the competence of Mr. Mijatovich. Avoiding that modern story of his country on which many volumes have been noticed by us in the last few years, our author deals largely with folk-lore, legendary history, strange theology, poetry, music, and national customs. It is, perhaps, not kind of him to tell outsiders in his Preface that his countrymen are "the Irish of the Balkans." The compliment intended, and by us accepted, may be the subject of a sneer from some. The Serbs in modern days have one marked inferiority to the Irish. They are hardly such first-class fighting-men as are Irishmen of all creeds, not to name as are Irishmen of all creeds, not to name their own Montenegrin brothers and their cousins of the surrounding provinces. The other strong points of the Irish the Serbs possess. They are, as our author tells us, if gifted and interesting....men with warm intelligent heart, vivid imagination...intelligent, sympathetic." That they have shown themselves, when they are properly led, "brave soldiers" may be further conceded by Mr. Mijatovich,
Although he does not deal with the personal

history of the present and the late reign, our author states many facts which bear upon the present political position of Servia and upon its future as affected by Austrian influence, Burgarian activity, and Albanian

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intrigue. He points out that the "Old Slavonic" still used in the Servian churches forms "a strong link" with Russia and Bulgaria; but, in other portions of his volume, comments on memories and jealousies which, nevertheless, sharply divide Servia from Bulgaria, and both from Russia. Some of the illustrations are merely pretty, being taken from fanciful water-colour pictures. But the photograph called 'Servian Peasants' and one or two others, show that the typical southern Slavs, who form the whole Serb race, are singularly different in type from either the Bulgarians or the true Russians. Mr. Mijatovich, indeed, claims the Croats as Serbs. But the dominant type among the Slavs of Croatia is very different from that which prevails among true Serbs, and far closer to that of Great Russia. The cuts of that famous volume Brown, Jones, and Robinson' the period which preceded illustration by photography, but the essential truth to life of the Croatian customs' searchers, given in the plate where Brown is embraced by his long-lost cousin, the Austrian general, is still recognized by all who know Croatia. When the empire of Great Servia was in its prime, its subjects were far from being confined to one section of the southern Slavs, and included tribes far nearer to Great and Little Russians.

Mr. Mijatovich, being a cultivated man of letters, deals, of course, with Servian literature. The early books, such as those printed in Venice from 1493, and by a press in Montenegro from the following year, were in "Old Slavonic, slightly Servianized." From Dalmatia, and first from the Republic of Ragusa, came the poetry, religious works, and tales, in which the modern Servian language first found literary form. The chapter on national customs, and especially the account of the kissing of the ground by brides, will attract all folk-lore students. One of the most interesting chapters is that upon religion in Servia, for after dealing with the Eastern Church, to which the entire population belong, it is lightened by the author's skill in tracing the old polytheism of the people beneath their Orthodoxy. The paganism of Great Russia, on which some of the best of the parish priests of Northern Russia are high authorities, is wholly different from the romantic early religion sketched for us by Mr. Mijatovich. The recognition of the direct physical influence of relics is, of course, common to Servia and Russia. Mr. Mijatovich describes at length the preaching and the persecution of the Bogomils—spelt by him Bogomili, in spite of, we cannot but think, the incorrectness of the double o. That their power was no isolated fact in Slavonic religious history will not be news to any who know the sects of Russia, nor even to the authorities of Canada.

Almost our only complaint against our author concerns his transliteration. We rather like some of his English forms, as, for example, "Albany" for "Albania." But "Hoories" shocks us, as does the "rahatlockum" which they "bring from Paradise." "Stephan Dooshan" is unusual—as are, in these scentific days, "Moorad" and "Hydooks." Some readers may smile when, in the fourth line of the Preface, they meet with "Rumuns"—a form which is, however, nearer the transliteration recommended by Orientalists than that generally adopted by our author.

In L'Imbroglio macédonien (Paris, Stock) M. Paillarès—a gentleman who, in spite of his name, is no doubt entitled to write as a Frenchman—deals with many of the same subjects as Mr. Mijatovich. The volume is

pro-Hellenic and anti-Bulgarian, but free from the ferocious partisanship occasionally to be found in recent volumes published both by Bulgarians and Greeks. He is not friendly to our country—still described as "Albion, perfidious as the wave." But on another page there is a character of "the Englishman" which is, perhaps, more kindly, and, though not altogether flattering, far nearer truth. In spite of the crudity of the old-fashioned political phrase which we have quoted from him, M. Paillarès is worth reading. About "the Bands" he writes, after giving hundreds of pages on the facts, that "for my part I am decidedly hostile to the formation of all and any Bands, in the name of whatever propaganda they may represent." As to the dominant fact of the day in the Balkan Peninsula there can unhappily be no doubt:—

"Macedonia is now but a vast slaughter-house where Christians fall, under the ferocity of Christians. I defy the most subtle of diplomats to found upon the heaps of corpses a living work." Macedonia has only increased her sufferings under the Austro-Russian understanding.

under the Austro-Russian understanding. In place of one tyrant, the Turk of former days, there are now everywhere four or five, and will be eight or ten. In his travels throughout Macedonia he has found, of course, Serbs who dream of recreating Great Servia—Roumans, Bulgarians, Albanians, Greeks:—

"The Fosse is even deeper between Bulgarians and Slavs.....almost of the same tongue, than between Bulgarians and Greeks, and yet....."

Although M. Paillare's as a pro-Greek cannot give sympathy to Bulgaria, which promoted the first "Bands," he sees clearly that the Servians have not sufficient energy to absorb their brothers who live under Turkish, Montenegrin, still less those under Austrian or Hungarian rule, and he regards the Bulgarians, Albanians, and Roumans as the serious rivals of the Greeks. The division, however, of the Albanians into several creeds and races gives Greece a better chance for the future than she would otherwise possess. The initials of a distinguished Irish friend of the Hellenic kingdom are so well known throughout the world that readers will be surprised to find Mr. "R." O'Connor, for "T. P."

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. publish a Guide to Greece, Constantinople, &c., which forms a third, but much revised, edition of the earlier 'Eastern Mediterranean' volume. For so thin a pocket guide, this handbook will be useful; but even the unlearned traveller might be interested by a slight expansion, such as would make its history live, and might easily be compassed at the expense of unimportant pages. In place of the "order of prayer" in mosques, the position of the council of the historic Eastern Church at the Phanar should be more fully described. The "Vestments of St. Chrysostom" and other contents of "The Treasury of the Patriarchate" are far more interesting to English—especially Anglican—travellers than are the "faked," and mostly contemptible, objects shown in the Sultan's "Treasury" at the Old Seraglio, to which space is given. At Seraglio Point, moreover, tourists look at their books for an account of the Imperial Palace of Byzantium, and can hardly carry with them a Gibbon and a Byron. From this point of view the arrangement of the 'Guide' might also be improved. Under 'The Greeks' we find a passage likely to be the subject of criticism by the many young English and Irish clergymen who visit Constantinople: "The section of the Greek Church which recognizes the authority of the Pope has a representative at Constantinople."

The first and principal part of the volume, 'Greece,' is the best, and the rest will doubt-less be brought up to its level in the next edition. Under 'Rhodes,' in Part III., there should be a reference to the vivid account of the glorious siege given by that most picturesque of historians, Paradin, of whose great book a "new edition" is promised—none too soon, as it is not every library which contains those published be-tween 1550 and 1558. Gaston Paris is one of the few critics who have given sufficient attention to the "Histoire de Notre Tems Faite en Latin par M. Guillaume Paradin, & par lui mise en François." & par lui mise en François." It is the literary glory of the Court of Burgundy that it gave birth to the tales of François I., Charles V., and Sultan "Soliman le Magnifique," of which the finest chapter is that which relates "Le merueilleus siege & opugnacion de la noble isle de Rhcdes; & la piteuse prirse d'icelle." The here third in honour—after "le tresillustre Signeur Philippes de Villiers de la maison de Lisleadam, Grandmaitre & Prince de Lisleadam, Grandmaitr de la Religion de Rhodes," and "Frere Gabriel de Pommerol son lieutenant" was John Buck, "de bon et noble cœur":
"Jan Bouc Tricoplier de la langue d'Angleterre". This officer "Jan Boue Tricoplier de la langue d'Angle-terre." This officer was given the Grand Cross and a company, of the "region" of England and Spain. The politeness of the "Soudan" in his "soumacion," begin-ning "Sultan Soliman par la grace de Dieu tresgrand Empereur de Constantinople," written in letters of gold, and addressed "A tresreuerend pere & Signeur frere Philippes Grandmaitre de Rhodes," is only soualled by the courtesy he showed to the equalled by the courtesy he showed to the Knights after the capitulation. On the Turkish side "Pery Bascha" has what might, like Bouc, be an English name, but we prefer the style of the Provençal "Ros-tain, maitre Bombardier de la Religion." The interview between the Sultan and the Grand Master is worth quoting for any and all travellers who delight in such descriptions as that which ends: "Et getta ledit Soliman larmes, de pitié qu'il auoit de ce tant noble & venerable vieillard."

EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE.

Living Greek Language congared with the Ancient, by Prof. George Spyridis (Athens, Karl Beck), is meant to teach ancient Greek through modern as a "living language"; and the author has the delusion, common amongst his countrymen, that the ancient letters were pronounced in their modern values, e.g., to take the extreme instance, the one sound ee was expressed by η , ι , ι , ι , ι . On this theme he waxes hot in his Preface. He would like to see modern Greek adopted as a universal language instead of Esperanto, and much might be said for that; but if it were done, a phonetic spelling must be adopted, and the modern language taught frankly without its ancient incumbrances.

From the practical point of view, we observe that the language taught is the καθαραιομέτη, so called, of the newspapers, i.e., a substratum of the popular with a number of ancient forms, words, and misused idioms superimposed; thus every one in Greece says δάσκαλοι, but the press writes διδασκάλοι, and so does our author. In the spoken tongue, the caseforms are reducible to very few, and simple rules hold; but here we have all the paraphernalia of ancient gran mar. The subjectmatter of the exercises is modern. At the end a few ancient passages are printed, and beside them what purports to be a modern paraphrase; but it really includes a great

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deal that has been dead for more than a thousand years. We cannot recommend this book as a means for teaching either ancient or modern Greek. The English is remarkable for its originality.

Jean Frederic Herbart. By Gabriel Compayré. Translated by Maria E. Findlay. (Harrap & Co.)—Herbart's position as a great educational reformer cannot be challenged; and his influence has been so widespread that, M. Compayré tells us, no widespread that, M. Compayre tells us, no fewer than 2,234 books or pamphlets on his system of pedagogy "have been published in Germany and Switzerland alone." In the United States "Herbart is the fashionable pedagogical authority"; and we conjecture that this translation arises from the new enthusiasm of the Americans from the new enthusiasm of the Americans for the master. In England studies of Herbart have been largely confined to imported adherents; and M. Compayré laments that the "educationist" is little known in France. We do not suppose that Herbart's teaching is likely to be adopted in its entirety in this country. For one thing, it is too portentous, and, as might have been expected from his nationality, too much involved with metaphysics. The revolution of science in more modern times, and the practical deletion of meta-physics as a basis, have spoilt the aspect of much of Herbart's philosophy. Unfortu-nately, M. Compayré does not help us greatly in the arduous task of comprehending the admitted complexities of the "system." He is conscious that Herbart is confused and voluminous, and, that being so, is unable to make him invariably clear.

BOOKS FOR STUDENTS.

A Sketch of Scottish Industrial and Social A Sketch of Scottish Industrial and Social History in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. By Amelia H. Stirling. (Blackie & Son.)—The Scotland of 1707 and the Scotland of to-day present so complete a contrast in social conditions as almost to suggest Mr. Meredith's humorous distinction between "the Adam life and the Macadam life"; and we are glad to see that this life"; and we are glad to see that this little book, which traces the process of transition, has been reissued in a form adapted to its use in schools. Its slender dimensions are far indeed from according with its scope; but considerable success has been achieved in the task of resolute abridgment. The industrial sections of Miss Stirling's narrative are, we think, much the best. She unfolds with clearness and precision the progress of farming from the old "run-rig" days to the time when improved methods of husbandry and cattle-rearing enabled us to withstand Napoleon's blockade; describes adequately the development of manufactures, shipping, canals, and railways; and does justice to the pioneers of mechanical invention, who engross all but one of the six portraits. In social history she begins very well with an account of "how they lived" in town and country two hundred years ago; but, considering how much people were occupied in those days with religion, we think she is hardly justified in postponing mention of that subject, apart from the Introduction, to the Disruption of 1843, and she is certainly mistaken in saying that "until the passing" of Queen Anne's Patronage Act the congregation or Anne's Patronage Act the congregation or its representatives had appointed the pastor. Election by heritors and elders had been in operation for twenty-two years only. The Introduction is a good survey, but provokes criticism by ignoring the Reformation. The few pages devoted to themes so familiar as the Jacobite campaigns might have been turned to better account in showing how the Highlanders were formed into British

regiments by Walpole, the elder Pitt, and especially Lord North, In sketching the rise of Glasgow she has made good use of the scanty materials to be found in larger works. The tobacco trade of the Clyde did not begin, as commonly supposed, at the Union. Under the official stigma of smuggling, it had assumed considerable dimensions before that event, and its fluctuations during the next thirty years have never been satisfactorily explained.

Bacon's Essays. Edited by Mary Augusta Scott. (New York, Scribner.)—This excellently printed edition, with notes at the bottom of the page, is a pleasant one to read. The editor is Professor of the English Language and Literature in Smith College, and we presume that the book is addressed to her students, and those of similar grade. The text is Spedding's, and some of his notes on it are retained. The editor's own notes on it are retained. The editor's own notes are in many cases of a rather elementary character. Her translations of Latin quotations are accurate, though in some cases spoilt by a desire to "draw attention to an English word derived directly from a Latin one." Titles of books, both English and Latin, are cited in full—a precaution was treatly companyed. we strongly commend.

Matters of English are usually well treated. On p. 53 a "stale [mate]" is not accurately defined. It seems to us pedantic to write of a "fossiliferous sense" of a word (p. 198). Pains have been taken with the (p. 198). Pams have been taken with the botanical references in the essay 'Of Gardens.' It would have been well to explain under 'Gilliflower' that "girofle" is actually derived from Caryophyllus (p. 217). As to "field [of battle]," a note might have been added about campus, which means more to American structure than to English We American students than to English. We suppose it is useless to protest against the amalgamation of "forever" (p. 211); but it is certainly not that of Keats in the famous line quoted, and we think it an impertinence to alter the text of great poets.

The Merchant of Venice, edited by W. H. Hudson (Harrap), is the first volume of "The Elizabethan Shakespeare," reprinted from the text of the First Folio. We have more than once urged the preeminent authority of this source of the text, which, fortified by brief textual notes at which, forthed by brief textual notes at the bottom of the page regarding important emendations and Quarto readings, is very satisfactory. The notes at the end err, perhaps, on the side of brevity, but they show both wide knowledge and judgment. The Introduction seems to us just what it should be, and completes a well-equipped edition.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

Highroads of History. Books I.-VI. (Nelson.) — These "Historical Readers" Books I.-VI. (Nelson.) — These "Historical Readers" select picturesque and dramatic stories from history, which are simply told. The type is good; care is taken to make the narratives as vivid as possible; and the abundant illustrations (many in colour from well-known pictures) add to the attractiveness of a series which ought to be popular in schools. The latest book takes the learner almost up to the present day, and thus avoids almost up to the present day, and thus avoids the current folly of neglecting recent years in favour of manners and times which cannot be easily realized by the beginner.

Messrs. Nelson also publish a number of "Short Studies in English Literature," consisting of texts, in prose and poetry, with a brief Appendix concerning the authors. Shakspeare is well managed by

a few details rightly annotated at the bottom of the page. Further books are concerned with selections from Hawthorne, Carlyle, Macaulay, Washington Irving, Ruskin, and Wordsworth. Of these we doubt only the Carlyle Pen Portraits, which, vivid as they are, are hardly fitted for the teaching of English, in view of their extraordinary style. The Selections in general please us well.

Messrs. Dent publish Specimens of English, Spoken, Read, and Recited, by W. Rippmann, who provides passages of prose and verse with notes and questions in the transcription of the Association phonétique internationale, and also printed in the ordinary way. Mr. Rippmann is an expert in his subject, and we can praise both his choice of pieces and instructions as to how they should be read. It seems odd to see two spellings of "connexion" on two adjacent pages of

Burke.

The little series of "Select English Classies," of forty pages or so, published by the Clarendon Press, in paper covers at three-pence, and cloth at fourpence, is excellent. The brief Introductions by "Q." are lively and tasteful, but not, we think, so suitable for the young as his selections of passages. It is not easy to write for a juvenile audience, and, judging from recent experience of schoolwork in English, we think that some of Q.'s brief criticisms use words which will hardly be understood without explanations. The series includes Leak Walton, Matthew Arnold, Keats, Hazlitt, and Shakespeare's Songs and Sonnets. Chips from a Bookshelj is an English Reading-Book for Junior Forms, edited by H. B. Browne (Arnold). The reading supplied is well varied, and calculated to stir

plied is well varied, and calculated to stir the youthful imagination; and the book, being nicely illustrated, is decidedly cheap.

being nicely illustrated, is decidedly cheap.

The Utopia of Sir Thomas More, translated by Ralph Robinson (Macmillan), has been well and thoroughly edited by Mr. H. B. Cotterill, who had, of course, much work on the book by predecessors to help him. The introductory matter is unusually full and interesting, bringing us well into touch with More's life and times. In the notes we wish occasionally for more references to we wish occasionally for more references to we wish occasionally for more references to Shakspeare and other sources as to English not now easily intelligible. If "tennis" is from Fr. tenez / that word surely meant not "hold!" but "take it," i.e., to serve. Why need "flouting" be glossed as fluting, whistling in contempt? We think at once of Stephano's of Stephano's

of Stephano's
Flout'em and scout'em, and scout'em and flout'em:
Thought is free,
in 'The Tempest.' The notes occasionally
remind us that Mr. Cotterill is an idealist
and something of a reformer himself.
Of Messrs. Nelson's 'Cameos of Literature,'' The Harp of Youth, a book of poetry
for school and home selected by W. Jenkyn
Thomas, is a good specimen. Mr. Thomas
has been fortunate in securing copyright
matter, and he has both good taste and
experience as a teacher of English. The
illustrations are of superior quality, and illustrations are of superior quality, and the 'Commentary' at the end is restricted to matters of fact which need explanation. -The Royal Treasury of Story and Song (same publishers) has very attractive illustrations both in line and colour. The four parts supply abundance of lore concerning heroes and fairies, and, in view of their get-up, are moderate in price. We think children fortunate with all these encouragements to read and learn.

A New French-English, English-French Dictionary, by De V. Payen-Payne (Cassell), approximates in size to the ordinary pocket edition, and is an abridgment of the 'New

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French Dictionary' issued by the author and J. Boïelle in 1904. The 220 pages bear ample testimony to the care and judgment shown in the work of reduction,

Yvon et Finette: Conte bleu, par É. Laboulaye, is a capital addition to Messrs. Dent's "Short French Readers." Mr. E. C. Kittson has supplied notes and exercises in French.

Pensées, Maximes et Réflexions de Pascal, La Rochejoucauld, Vauvenargues, edited by A. T. Baker, is a good example of "Siepmann's Classical French Texts" (Macmillan). A summary of grammatical peculiarities and four appendixes supply helps for school work. We are pleased to see Vauvenargues included, as he is not so well known in England as he deserves to be.

Altera Colloquia Latina, adapted from Erasmus by G. M. Edwards (Cambridge, University Press), is a welcome departure from the trite path of school subjects. All who know the Latin of Erasmus well will share the editor's enthusiasm for its grace and idiomatic power.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

THE fourth volume of the Mémoires de la Contesse de Boigne, dealing with the years from 1831 to her death, though really ceasing in 1848, has now been published

by MM. Plon-Nourrit.

The recent appearance in a French review of the pages relating the semi-reconciliation of Talleyrand with the Church has been the cause of newspaper controversy, as, indeed, that curious incident had been on many previous occasions. Princess Radziwill published through the Temps of April 30th a long letter addressed to Dupanloup by the Duchesse de Talleyrand, better known as the Duchesse de Dino. The document, signed "Duchesse de Talleyrand, Princesse de Courlande," is undated—a fact worth noting. It was headed, perhaps by a respectful editor, 'Le Retour de Talleyrand respectful editor, 'Le Retour de laney.... la Religion.' The last two words used, in French, to signify the Puritan faith, opposed to Rome. The title, no doubt, now indicates "the honourable amends" made by "evil among whom a married Catholic ex-bishop must be counted. There was no pretence about Talleyrand of personal faith. It is impossible to produce from him any evidence of a change of opinion upon matters to which, except from the point of view of correct example, he invariably professed himself indifferent. Princess Radziwill himself indifferent. Princess Radziwill introduced the letter by words showing that she regards it as a reply "aux récits incertains contenus dans le quatrième incertains contenus dans le quatrième volume des 'Mémoires de la Comtesse de Boigne, sur la mort du prince de Bénévent. Her grandmother, she tells the world, had lodged with her the letter, the worth of which, stamped with "the seal of truth," is to be "judged by the public." We confess that we are unable to find any marked difference between the story as told -spitefully no doubt-by Mme. de Boigne and the account, clothed in stately periods, by Mme. de Dino. Perhaps this comes of knowledge of the intermediate account, written at the time by the Duchesse de Dino-as she was till the double funeral (of the two Talleyrands)-in letters long since published. The State-paper left behind her bears the same relation to the many letters on the topic, to be found, for example, in the volumes of De Barante, as does an ambassador's dispatch to his private communications with his official There was a certain resemblance of attitude between people so widely different as Mme. de Boigne, Talleyrand, and Queen

Marie Amélie. All the great survivors of the Revolution who continued in their personal lives the tradition of their eighteenth-century parents and friends felt uncomfortable in an accidental position forced upon them by circumstances, and wholly opposed to their ideals. Mme. de Boigne, in another portion of the present volume, congratulates the wife of the King of the French, great-grandmother of the present titular King of France, on having at last become "happily reconciled to her situation." "No, my dear," replies the Queen, "not for a day, not for an hour, not, for an instant." There follows the personal note by the eccentric wirepuller of the Revolution of 1830 and of the Monarchy of July:—

"Usurpation, said I to myself, even the most obligatory, even the most useful, is then a terrible burden. This impression was profound in me, and spoilt my stay at Fontainebleau."

The reigning family were always trying to explain their situation. It was not till the Republic allowed the Duc d'Aumale to remember that he was the descendant of St. Louis and of Henry IV., of the Nea-politan Bourbons, and of the Hapsburgs, as well as a close connexion of the Bonapartes, that he was able to take pleasure in the amalgam of all the Governments that had reigned over or influenced France. Mme. Boigne represents him during the Monarchy of July showing her the royal collections, and calling her attention to the inscription in honour of "François II., Roi des Français." In a later period of his life Notes and Queries printed a communication by the Duc d'Aumale in which he pointed out, with equal accuracy, another forgotten usage. A correspondent had named a letter from Louis Philippe to the Lion of the Punjab signed "Empereur des Français." "H. O." ("Henri d'Orléans") explained that his father had only followed the habit of "the Kings of França his ancesters" when Kings of France his ancestors" writing to Oriental rulers. Mme. de Boigne goes on to say that, under the Valois, the term "King of the French" was autocratic, and that it was only "by a concession to the pretensions of the people that the Kings" had styled themselves "of France." The Duc d'Aumale in his talk with her had "added a philosophical reflection on the rotation of the various ideas attributed to the same expression." We do not know if our author is as correct when she assumes that the usage of the French Court was properly followed in seating her and other noble ladies "sur nos tabourets." We un-derstood that it was duchesses who, monopolized this high honour, and that it was a struggle only between the duchesses of the ancien régime and the wives of Napoleon's marshals (called by them "the cooks") for "le tabouret" that had disturbed the early Drawing-Rooms of Louis XVIII.

The editor, M. Charles Nicoullaud, on whose habit of giving the lie direct to his author we commented in our notice of a previous volume, has ceased to carry on what he no doubt felt to be a useless struggle. Mme. de Boigne can be shown to be untruthful in some passages of this last part, and wilfully vague in dates at many critical points. It is, perhaps, more interesting to suggest doubts where we are uncertain, the evidence not being clear. She treats Mme. de Dino and the Princess Lieven as joint intriguers at periods subsequent to the final retirement of Talleyrand, and even to his death. The letters of Mme. de Dino suggest more than a doubt if this could be so. It is hard to trust any one of the three great diplomatists. Princess

Liéven managed first the Russian Embassy, and then the French Embassy, in London, in the latter of which she had had both Madame de Boigne and Mme. de Dino for predecessors. Again she and Mme. de Boigne alternately managed the government of France, and at no time were these ladies remarkable for scrupulous methods. The reputation in this respect of the Duchesse de Dino during Talleyrand's life was far from perfect. Her letters, however, give a better impression of her nature, even to a sceptical reader, than do the memoirs of the time; and when she had become Duchesse de Talleyrand, by the death of her husband's father, at the same moment as that of her uncle, she appears to describe truthfully a retirement shown by the actual circumstances of her subsequent life to have been more dignified and more complete than Mme. de Boigne admits. Our author is as disagreeable towards Mme. de Dino as even her perfect command of malicious style allows. In two passages she tells us that her rival had flirted with the Archbishop of Paris to such an extent that, both before and after their great quarrel, he had been Mme. de Dino's "passionate lover." Mme. de Boigne's passionate lover." Mme. de Boigne's account, however, of the guiding motives of the Duchesse de Dino during the years in which she did the honours of the French Embassy at our Court forms history. She and Talleyrand

"had succeeded in placing themselves at the head of everything that led the fashion. In this exclusive world of society the Duchess once more bathed herself in the aristocratic ideas which her recent life might have slightly rusted. The taste which she regained in it made her desire to draw closer to what is styled the society of the Faubourg St. Germain. She thought that the way to reach it was through the family of Talleyrand; but it was there above all that she was the least favourably regarded. To bring Talleyrand back to an edifying close of life seemed to her the best way to make herself welcome in houses enthusiastically religious rather than legitimist.'

Thus is disagreeably introduced an account of Talleyrand's retirement from London, not, however, in its later pages consistent with known facts. Mme. de Dino, writing at the time, repeatedly explained that it was the loss of power in his legs which made him resign: a natural explanation, inconsistent with an extreme desire (according to Mme. de Boigne) to become ambassador at Vienna.

Those who have read with amusement in the memoirs of the Prince de Joinville his account of how he taught the cancan to his sister the Princess Marie, and who have still before their eyes his drawing, by which the letterpress was accompanied, will find a curious description of the character of that most "difficult" of the Orleans children—similar in some points to that of the Princess Charlotte of England as drawn by Mme. de Boigne in her chapters of a previous volume covering her father's embassy in England.

The notes and index are all but perfect. "Mile. Mars the actress" is correctly indexed, as is "Mile. Mars" her mother. The real name of the actress was Boutet, and her father was the actor "Monvel." Two names from the editorial foot-note are indexed, but the third is not, and the exception is one only named by us as showing how unusually full is the annotation of the volume. The index must, we think, have been made by the editor himself as a labour of lovenot for Mme. de Boigne, but for history.

The portrait of Mme. de Boigne prefixed to the present volume shows in the worst light this posthumous pretender to the French throne of Mrs. Grundy.

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We welcome annually the admirable volume entitled Review of Historical Publications relating to Canada, in the "University of Toronto Series" (Toronto, Morang & Co.). Vol. XII., which deals with publications of last year, and is edited, like its predecessor, by Prof. George Wrong and Mr. Langton, the University Librarian. It presents the usual features, and is readable almost from the first page to the last. The section dealing with ordinary history contains criticism of several writers—French, German, and British—for mistakes as to the topography of Wolfe's Quebec campaign. A change in the character of "The Canadian 'Notes and Queries'" is described before we pass from the history with which the Bulletin now deals to politics. In the reviews of publications relating to the fisheries disputes, the Newfoundland case is not handled by Canadian writers with any undue regard to the extreme susceptibility of colonists who will not come into the Dominion. Mr. Root's dispatches, stating the American case against us, though "peremptory," are not held to force Canada to join Newfoundland in protest against the rebukes of successive Cabinets in London. Some of the later reviews in the volume contain remarks—more true than pleasant—upon ourselves. An article in The National Review—'Why the Englishman is despised in Canada'—is subjected to impartial treatment, but "the truth" is plainly set forth, namely, that

"more immigrants unsuited to.....Canada have come from England than from any other country, and these Englishmen, unwilling to do the work offered, and putting on airs of superiority, are

despised.'

The French-Canadian and the Red-Indian portions of the volume are, as usual, of romantic interest; and there is valuable new material contained in the reviews of books, such as makes it necessary for those interested in the old American colonies to consult this part. Several articles deal with the rebellion of 1837, of which we note the death of a survivor—one of those who fought near Niagara Falls in the rising simultaneous with that of Papineau in Lower Canada.

A BOOK of singular interest reaches us from M. Stock of Paris. The Mémoires et Correspondance de Louis Rossel has a brilliant Preface by M. Victor Margueritte. Capt. Rossel was the French officer shot, by a Versailles court martial, after much intervention in his favour, and great delay caused by circumstances that told both ways. During the blockade of Metz he had conspired against Bazaine, and many have held, till now, the opinion that Bazaine himself so obviously entered into political correspondence of a semi-treasonable nature that the officers under his command were justified in concerting measures to prevent the capitulation. It is the other opinion that is strengthened by the volume edited by the sister of Rossel in the name of the family—a family composed on one side of Scottish Campbells. Rossel's father survived him by many years, and, being himself a respected scientific officer, gained supporters for the memory of his son when hostility to the Commune died down. For his action at Metz Rossel was never tried, still less punished. His temporary arrest by Bazaine was followed by an interview with Gambetta and employment in a higher capacity. After he had discharged for the Government of National Defence the duty of reporting upon the conduct of two of their armies, the whole of the training of the 22 volunteer engineer officers and 500 picked men for the latest stages of the war was conducted by Rossel. He held the virtual rank of colonel, and at the peace

was offered and declined the decoration of the Legion of Honour. All through the blockade of Metz, and again, after it became certain that peace would be made, Rossel in his letters placed on record his consistent contempt for the military system of the Second Empire, continued, as he thought, by the Assembly of Bordeaux. The serious study displayed by Rossel's diaries and the powerful nature of his military correspondence incline the skilled reader in his favour. Nevertheless, it is difficult to reject the ultimate conclusion, that Rossel was largely guided by a personal ambition wholly lacking in scruple, and that he aimed at playing the part of a Bonaparte, or, if Gambetta would have consented to become the Bonaparte, then that of Gambetta's Carnot. Admirers of the writings of M. Maurice Barrès on the theme of 'L'Énergie nationale' will recognize not only the doctrine, but in many cases also his very words, in the letters of Rossel, his precursor. The Orleanists among the superior officers in Metz had used Rossel to place difficulties in the way of Bazaine's Bonapartism, and the ambitious captain of engineers subsequently reinforced his hatred for the general officers of the army by a personal element of bitterness. To Gambetta, who was suffering under the weakness of the retired generals whom he was forced by the circumstances to employ, Rossel's words must have come with double force, when there were described to him

"all the gouty-toes of the army lists. They accept responsibility, plucking out their hair with horror, and perish by their own defects rather than by the powers of the enemy."

Of Bourbaki's march Rossel writes :-

"Had Gambetta acted of himself, instead of handing himself over to a worn-out soldier who marched against his will, the magnificent operation which the dictator had conceived would never have been transformed into a shameful disaster."

"Nevertheless," he wrote before the conclusion of the January campaign—Gambetta "had accomplished the miracle of sending back to battle generals who did not want to go.' A curious note by Rossel on the terms likely, he thought, to be accepted by the Empress-Regent, had she, rather than the Bordeaux Assembly, made the peace, concerns the French fleet. He wrote with some deliberation, in a memorandum on French national tion, in a memorandum on French national defence, that it was better "to cede Alsace and Lorraine, already lost, than to render Prussia the equal of France at sea." It is not every regular officer of land forces who holds this view of sea-power, shared, however, by Sir George Sydenham Clarke among the corrigon of Great Britain the engineer officers of Great Britain. Rossel soon tired of the Commune, in the organization of which he played a part, although his "democratic leanings" were of a strange description. It is, perhaps, when he is quoting in his own defence "Grotius and Puffendorf" (not to speak of Stendhal) that he reminds us most of Bonaparte, one of whose specially disagreeable habits was to crush opponents by citation when he knew himself to be wrong. The interviews between Rossel and the leading men of the Commune of Paris are as curious as his conversations with Bazaine before his first arrest. The contradictions that are obvious by comparison of dates between the letters and the diaries, and will lead the impatient Briton to call the hero of this book a liar, do not prevent our conviction of the essential truth of the interviews described. That dates should be wilfully omitted or sometimes altered is not, after all, remarkable when we remember that some of these notes were addressed to his family, and some intended for his advocate,

at a moment when he was under trial for military treason and stood a chance of escaping being shot. Like M. Rochefort, Rossel had this fact upon his side—that the trial was for participation in an insurrection of which they had been prisoners and on the point of becoming victims. It is impossible to say that Rossel was improperly executed, when one remembers that he had acted in uniform as permanent President of insurrectionary courts-martial. We believe him to have been honest in his description of the advance through Paris of the regular army in "la Semaine terrible," witnessed by him in disguise, before his third arrest. He records the joy with which he beheld the tricolour regimental flags and the well-made uniforms of the officers, after months of "the sad red flag" and "dirty drunkards." There is a curious description of M. Freycinet in 1870 as "grizzled and worn-out." That statesman is far from looking older now than thirty-eight years ago as Rossel describes him. The following record of service and arrest between September, 1870, and June, 1871, is not without interest: Discharge of important duties in the Imperial army; arrest. Discharge of higher duties for the Government of France. Insurrectionary command, as chief of the staff to the Commune; arrest by the Commune. Arrest by the Government of France, after the suppression of the insurrection of Paris.

Letters from the Raven: being the Correspondence of Lafcadio Hearn with Henry Watkin. With Introduction by the Editor, Milton Bronner. (Constable & Co.)—The personality of Lafcadio Hearn gained what one must consider fictitious interest by his naturalization as a Japanese, and his conversion to Buddhism. He wrote well, and for long, before this; but it was not until that remarkable side of his private history became known that he reached the position of a public figure in letters. Exactly what Hearn's achievements were as an interpreter of the Orient it is not easy to say. According to the editor of this volume, who is an enthusiastic admirer, while Capt. Brinkley, an admitted authority, expressed scepticism as to the truth of Hearn's pictures, native Japanese writers have heartily accepted them. Hearn arrived in Japan at the age of forty, when he had long broken with the Roman Catholicism of his youth, and was a professed agnostic, admiring Spencer and Huxley. Apparently he reconciled this agnosticism with Buddhism. At any rate, he died in the latter faith at the age of fifty-four.

This book is a collection of his correspondence, apparently in the possession of Mr. Henry Watkin, a printer who befriended him in his youth. It is claimed by the editor that the letters shed light on an interesting personality. There is observable in them a note of lightness, even of galety, which is not discernible in Hearn's other writings; but they are not on the whole illuminating. No doubt they will be read by his many admirers, particularly in America. Pathetically, in his last letter to Mr. Watkin he desired to live to see his boy grown up (he had married a Japanese lady); but it was not to be. Speaking of Hearn's Greek mother, Mr. Bronner says: "The wife and child arrived in England after the father's death." It is not a point of importance, but as a matter of fact Hearn's father married a second time, and in consequence his first wife could not have survived him.

Sir William Temple upon the Gardens of Epicurus, with other Seventeenth-Century Garden Essays. Introduction by Albert F. Sieveking. (Chatto & Windus.) — This volume in "The King's Classics," though

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of a kind to appeal primarily to gardening enthusiasts, should not be neglected by others. Besides Sir William Temple's 'The Gardens of Epicurus,' it includes the kindred treatises of Sir Thomas Browne, John Evelyn's 'Garden Letters,' with certain passages from the 'Diary' bearing on the 'Carden' same subject, together with the 'Garden' poems of Cowley and Marvell, embellished with five quaint illustrations of English royal palaces and gardens, reproduced from a German map of London of the early eighteenth century. Some abridgment has been resorted to in the case of Sir Thomas Browne, and, as regards 'The Garden of Cyrus,' with reason, for the exposition of 'The Quincuncial Lozenge,' is more quaint than valuable; but we regret that exigencies of space should have precluded the setting forth in full of the same author's 'Observations upon Several Plants mentioned in Scripture'—a work less known than it de-serves, and exhibiting the charm of profound and learned speculation on trivial matters. The Introduction by Mr. Sieveking is able and interesting, if discursive, and the book should have a good reception.

THE SHAKSPEARE QUARTOS.

EVERY ONE who is interested in Shakspearean bibliography will share your critic's admiration of Mr. Greg's paper in the current number of *The Library*, and I warmly join in the recommendation to your readers to give the article most attentive perusal. The paper is as full as it well can be of valuable suggestions, ably set out with great perspicuity. Yet without disrespect to great perspicuity. Yet without disrespect to Mr. Greg or Mr. Pollard, both of whom have long since won their spurs as bibliographical experts, I venture to express a modest doubt whether their conclusions in their present shape, and in the absence of supplementary corroboration, ought to be treated as more than ingenious conjecture. To my thinking, Mr. Greg's adroit statement of his case should be accepted as an incentive to further inquiry rather than as the final extinguisher of discussion.

That the conclusions which Mr. Greg has now reached are difficult of approach is evident from the fact that less than two years ago Mr. Pollard claimed to establish on the question at issue quite another theory, which he now withdraws in favour of Mr. Greg's. Moreover, Mr. Greg printed in the autumn of 1903 in his 'Capell's Shakespeariana' careful descriptions of the disputed Quartos-descriptions which leave no doubt that his examination of the volumes then failed to generate in his mind his present suspicions. I mention such circumstances in no controversial spirit, but merely to illustrate the elusiveness of bibliographical truth, however skilfully it

be pursued.

Mr. Greg's present argument revolves about the interpretation of an extended series of intricate technical details. His interpretation appears to me to derive much of its plausibility from the limits set to the range of exploration. I submit the need of an ampler illustration of the minutiæ of book-manufacture in England between 1600 and 1619 before risk of error be eliminated. M. Briquet, on whose investigation into the history of printing-paper Mr. Greg places unqualified reliance, would scarcely seem to have exhausted the mysteries which characterized the employment of paper by Elizabethan and Jacobean printers. Nor would Mr. Greg appear to have made allowance for Nor would many strange and unexpected accidents which befell the form of imprints and the recurrence and duplication of printers' marks and blocks in Elizabethan and Jacobean books.

It is, however, on broader grounds that I hold it prudent to suspend judgment before Mr. Greg's conclusions are enrolled in literary history. Mr. Greg claims to convict the publisher Thomas Pavier of an extended and complicated fraud or fraudulent pre-tence. It is admitted that the offence escaped the vigilance of the Stationers' Company at the date of its alleged commission, and that it is now for the first time suspected after an interval of 289 years, in spite of the industry of the army of bibliographers who have studied and restudied the incriminated volumes. It is scarcely open to question that in all accusations of fraud, where direct affirmation of the commission of the alleged fraudulent act is lacking, the cumulative effect of detached pieces of indirect or circumstantial accusatory testimony is inconclusive, no matter what be the character of the accused person, unless a reasonably consistent motive can be substantiated. No reasonably consistent motive is yet assigned to Pavier by Mr. Greg. Consequently, Mr. Greg's investigation cannot at present be safely pronounced, by the laws of logic and evidence, to be more than

a tentative hypothesis. Other doubts occur to me; but I will only add one further plea in arrest of a hostile verdict on Pavier. Mr. Greg admits that there is much in the fraudulent action that he imputes to this man for which he cannot satisfactorily account. I would go as far as to assert that a very important part of Pavier's procedure is in open conflict with the allegation of fraudulent intent. It seems almost impossible to explain on the assumption of a fraudulent imposture the textual variations between what Mr. Greg holds to be genuine editions of these Quartos, and the alleged fraudulent reissues of 1619, which he lays at Pavier's door. On this aspect of the question Mr. Greg says rather less than is required; an exhaustive survey is essential. The design of deluding a purchaser into believ-ing that a wilfully antedated reprint was the original issue demands identity of text. Yet throughout these alleged antedated reprints— from title-page to colophon—the textual differences repeatedly go beyond typographical accident. The main discrepancies would be intelligible in an honest reissue or new edition of the original impression. But in a dishonest counterfeit of the original impression they are incomprehensibly superero-SIDNEY LEE. gatory.

TYBURN GALLOWS AND "THE ELMS."

THE conjecture of Mr. Alfred Marks that elms were planted at Smithfield in order to hang criminals from them is open to to hang crimmas from them is open to the demurrer of Col. Prideaux, but is not so "far-fetched" as Col. Prideaux evi-dently deems. The elm, Ulmus campestris, is a native, not of Britain, but of Northern Africa, and possibly (cf. Cato, 28; Colu-mella, v. 6; and Varro, i. 15) Southern mella, v. 6; and Varro, i. 15) Southern Europe; and notwithstanding that it was probably introduced into this country from Southern Europe, or directly from Northern Africa, by the Romans, and that now, and under the differentiating name of "English elm," it has become the distinguishing elm, it has become the distinguishing feature of the sylvan physiognomy of the lower-lying tracts of Middlesex, down to the time of John Aubrey and John Evelyn it was little known in England beyond the limits of our southern shires; and wherever it has spread from them, it has been in the course of artificial plantings. As it is accepted as

"the elm" of Spenser, Shakspeare, William Browne ('Britannia's Pastorals'), Milton, and Cowley ('Sylva'), and associated by all of them with the vine (!), the obvious inference is that they never saw the tree in England, and plagiarized their whole account of it out of Virgil, Horace, and Ovid, if not Cato, Columella, and Varro. There was no need to plant elms at Smithfield for the gibbeting of malefactors, as any tree about the place would serve the purpose—to wit, Col. Prideaux's "nearest oak"; and the proverbial phrases "Abingdon law," "Cupar justice," and "Jedwood justice" all refer to the first tree-gallows outside those towns, the "Capon Oak" of Jedburgh being notable in the grim tribal traditions of the south-eastern Scots. There is a tradition of the European Aryan tribes planting their field courts of justice with "hazels," and this tree is usually identified with the hazel-nut tree; but I have always regarded this "hazel" as the wych elm, or "Scotch elm," Ulmus montana, v. latifolia, which, in turn, I further adventure to regard as the true source of the furcated divining rod" of folk science; and of the birch with the Edisonian prepotency of flogging offenders, wherever they might be in hiding from the corporeal arm of the law.

The truth is that the pitfalls of botanical

nomenclature are infinite; and in dealing with any such question as the present, the wise will be wary of dogmatically basing any conjecture, or criticism of a conjecture, on the popular name of a plant until it has been identified with the plant under its scientific name, and the historical, and, if possible, prehistorical, migrations of the plant have been more or less tangibly traced.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

In reply to Col. W. F. Prideaux (Athen., April 25th), I should like to say that it was by no means my contention that elms were planted at Smithfield, at Tyburn, and elsewhere in order that they might be used to hang men thereon. It would seem that they were planted as a symbol of justice, as is perhaps shown by the following from Littré: L'orme était affecté à la justice : il était planté sur la motte seigneuriale, et c'était sous son ombrage qu'à la campagne se plaidaient les affaires."

I have found no trace of official hanging, in England, on trees. The case is different as regards France, as we find there grants of the franchise of hanging from trees alone (Ducange, sub voce 'Furca'). But, so far as I have found, in England the grant was

always of furcæ.

I do not think that Col. Prideaux can establish connexion between the gallows of the De Veres and the royal gallows of Tyburn. In the 22nd year of Edward I., Robert De Vere, Earl of Oxford, was required to show by what right he had set up gallows at Tyburn. By his attorney he came into court and abandoned the claim to have gallows here ('Placita de Quo Waranto,' p. 479). The Earl's gallows seems to have been one of those that had sprung up like mushrooms in the land.

Col. Prideaux seems to be in agreement with me that Elms Lane takes its name from the gallows of the Abbat of Westminster: I am not disposed to contest his view that the place-name indicates rather a way to the gallows than its actual site.

ALFRED MARKS.

'BOMBAY IN THE DAYS OF GEORGE IV.

Dr. Drewitt thinks that my statement that he has brought forward "no evidence"

to support the grave charges that he has made against Mountstuart Elphinstone, who was considered by his contemporaries, European and Indian, as the soul of honour, "is not quite fair." My statement erred on the side of moderation.

Dr. Drewitt writes :-

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"It is impossible to attribute scrupulous fairness to one who was capable of cunningly transferring on to the heads of the King's Judges the odium of vindictively transporting a luckless newspaper editor, whom Elphinstone was in reality sending home because his licence had expired."

The facts, taken from Dr. Drewitt's book, are as follows. Sir E. West, the Chief Justice, and Sir Charles Chambers both complained to the Governor of being misquoted and mis-represented by an editor during the trial of a case. The Governor demanded "an immediate and public acknowledgment of the misstatements, and an ample apology to Sir Charles Chambers. Mountstuart Elphinstone considered the apology "entirely unsatisfactory," and deported the man according to law. He afterwards explained that it was not a very harsh action :-

"The truth is he [the editor] was before under orders from the Court of Directors to be sent home unless a licence arrived for him by a certain date, which had elapsed."

The proximate cause of his deportation was, however, the complaints made against him by the judges. When they made their complaints, they knew that he was liable to be deported for so grave an offence. There was no transferring of an odium; no "vindictive transporting" an editor. Judges incur a great deal of odium with certain classes. Dr. Drewitt writes:—

"The 'Official Report of the Administration of the Bombay Presidency,' published by the Govern-ment in 1893, courageously points out that the Decan during the first years of British occupa-tion was 'reduced' by an extortionate assessment (possibly unintentional) 'to the extreme of im-poverishment and exhaustion'; that 'every effort was made to get the utmost out of the westabed was made to get the utmost out of the wretched was made to get the utmost out of the wretched peasantry, who were subjected to torture if they would not yield what was demanded'; that 'numbers abandoned their homes and fled'; and that 'large tracts of land were thrown out of cultivation.' This state of things lasted only a few years, but during that time Elphinstone sent home scholarly reports on the 'bettered condition' of the people, on their 'lightened burdens,' on their 'tranquillity,'which surpassed expectation—models of diplomatic letter writing!"

When the Deccan passed under British rule in 1818 it was largely a desert, owing to the land having been laid waste by fire and sword and the exactions under the farming system of the Peshwa. Elphinstone and his officers introduced order into the chaos left by the Mahrattas. He abolished the farming system, and signs of progress and improvement showed themselves, which were duly noted by him. This was followed in a year or two by a marked fall in prices of agricultural produce, due, no doubt, to increased cultivation and want of markets; and then two years of crop failure supervened. In 1825 Mr. Pringle, of the Civil Service, was deputed to start a survey and regular settlement in the Poona district, in order to reduce to system and order the haphazard arrangements inherited from the Mahrattas. His earliest assessments did not take effect until 1828. Mountstuart Elphinstone left Bombay on November 14th, 1827. From the Poona district Mr. Pringle was deputed to make similar surveys and assessments in the adjoining districts, and these assessments came into force between 1828 and 1832. Elphinstone had left Bombay some four years before. Mr. Pringle made his survey and settlement, not of the Deccan, as Dr. Drewitt states, but of certain newly conquered districts of the Deccan. He made it at a time when we knew little of the country, its resources, its tenure, or the processes of its agriculture. Pringle over-calculated the capabilities of the districts; his assessments proved excessive, and the country deteriorated. The Report points out one great cause of failure :-

"The execution of the different operations of Mr. Pringle's survey was entrusted entirely to native agency, without either the experience or integrity needed for the task."

In resorting to torture to collect the revenue the native agents were doing what was allowed under the rule of the Peshwas. If a rayat was unable to pay his revenue, they "exposed him to the sun, put a heavy stone on his head, and prevented his eating and drinking until he paid." One of the most noble results of our rule is that we have improved the native agency. Year by year the Indians have developed a sense of year the Indians have developed a sense of official honour and integrity. The Bombay subordinate judicial service would do credit to any country in Europe. Its members have justified Elphinstone's wise remark: "It seems desirable gradually to introduce them into offices of higher rank and emoluments and officer trust." ments, and afterwards of higher trust.' And this noble, far-seeing statesman is likened to Pecksniff by Dr. Drewitt! He speaks of the settlement as "carried out in the spirit of Shylock and recorded in the language of Pecksniff." Comment is superfluous. Pringle's settlement was a grievous blunder. It is a striking example how a Government of foreigners, who have all their knowledge of the people to acquire, can make grave errors and inflict serious wrongs. When Elphinstone wrote about the bettered condition of the people, he was unaware of the defects of Pringle's assessments, for the simple and sound reason that the assessments had not taken YOUR REVIEWER. offect.

A FORGOTTEN EARLY PROSE WORK OF COLERIDGE.

May 4, 1908. PERHAPS you will allow me to note that the discovery of the work described in your last number under the above heading was due in the first place to my son Percy. I am anxious that he should not lose the credit of this achievement, inasmuch as it required no common degree of acuteness to detect the hand of Coleridge in a work which seemed at first sight so little likely to have been written by him. BERTRAM DOBELL.

SALE.

Messrs. Hodgson concluded on Thursday, April 30th, a three days' sale of rare books. The following were the chief items: Chaloner Smith's British Mezzotint Portraits, 4 vols., 26t. 10s. Thackeray's Christmas Books, 4 vols., boards, 14t. 5s. Westmacott's English Spy, 2 vols., 18t. Apperley's Life of a Sportsman, 18t. Combe's Combe's Life vol. Death 2 vols. Thackeray's Christmas Books, 4 vols., boards, 14l. 5s. Westmacott's English Spy, 2 vols., 18l. Apperley's Life of a Sportsman, 18l. Combe's Dance of Life and Death, 3 vols., 10l. First editions of the writings of Dickens, upwards of 80 vols., mostly bound in moroeco, 130l. Keats's Endymion, boards, 1818, 33l. 10s. Tennyson's Poems by Two Brothers, 1827, 27l. 10s.; and Poems, 2 vols., 1842, 11l. 10s. Swinburne's The Queen Mother, and Rosamond, B. M. Pickering, 1860, 32l. Four coloured views of Cape Colons. Amsterdam (1803), said to be the earliest views of the colony, 11%. 10s. A proof copy of Blake's illustrations to the Book of Job, 11%. 5s. The sale realized upwards of 1,370%.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS. ENGLISH.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Baldwin (W.), The Sayings of the Wise; or, Food for Thought, 3/6 net. A book of moral wisdom, gathered from the ancient philosophers. Vol. III. of "A Christian Library," edited by Prof. Arber.

Ballard (Rev. F.), Brooke (Rev. H.), and others, Can WeTrust the Bible? 2/6. Chapters on Biblical Criticism. Cohu (Rev. J. R.), The Old Testament in the Light of Modern Research, 4/net.

Daily Mail Year-Book of the Churches for 1908, 6d. net. A handbook to the religious problems and facts of the day, edited by Percy L. Parke.

Dark Night of the Soul, by St. John of the Cross, 5/net. Translated by David Lewis, with corrections and introductory essay by Benedict Zimmermann.

Duncan (Canon), Symbols of Christ, 1/net. Deals with their meaning, and the truths they convey, with illustrations of the symbols.

Forsyth (P. T.), Socialism, the Church, and the Poor, 1/net. Library of the Soul: Jacob Boehme, by Miss Rainy; S. Augustine of Hippo, with Introduction by the Bishop of Southampton, 1/6 net each.

Mission Preaching for a Year, Part 3, 2/6 net. Edited by R. J. Brode.

Mills (L. H.), Avesta Eschatology, 2/6 net.

Mission Preaching for a Year, Part 3, 2/6 net. Edited by Rev. W. H. Hunt.

Murray (A.), The Full Blessing of Pentecost: the One Thing Needful, 2/6

Pan-Anglican Papers: Christian Philosophy in Contrast with Pantheism, Christian Science, and Agnosticism: Church Work among those Temporarily Residing in Distant Lands, 2d. each.

Badford (L. B.), Three Teachers of Alexandria: Theognostus, Pierins, and Peter, 2s. 6d. net. A study in the early history of Origenism and Anti-Origenism.

Short and Simple Family Prayers with Bible Readings, by an Englishwoman, 2/6 net.

Lauc.

Jones (C.), Jones' Book of Practical Forms for Use in Solicitors' Offices, Vol. III., 5/ net. With dissertations.

Jones (C.), Jones' Book of Practical Forms for Use in Solicitors' Offices, Vol. II., 5/ net. With dissertations, notes, and references.

solicitors Offices, vol. 11, 5, het. With dissertations, notes, and references.

Fine Art and Archæology.

Daniels (F. T.), A Text-Book of Topographical Drawing, 6/
Ditchfield (P. H.), The Charm of the English Village, 7/6
net. With 120 illustrations by S. R. Jones, and coloured frontispiece.

Essex Review, April, 1/6 net.
Gasquet (Abbot), The Greater Abbeys of England, 20/ net.
With coloured illustrations by Warwick Goble.
Pictures of 1908, 1/
Royal Academy Pictures and Sculpture, Part I., 7d. net.
To be completed in five parts.

Poetry and the Drama.

Brown (T. E.), Poems, 2/6 net. Selected and arranged with an introduction and notes, by H. F. B. and H. G. D.
In the Golden Treasury Series.

Davidson (J.), Mammon and his Message, 6/. The second part of 'God and Mammon,' a trilogy. For notice of The Triumph of Mammon, see Athen., June 15, 1907, 177, 178.

p. 723. Kerr (R. J.), The Tulip Tree, and other Poems, 1/6. Enlarged Edition. Lulham (Habberton), Songs from the Downs and Dunes, 3/6 nct. Twenty out of the fifty poems are reprinted

3/6 net. Twenty out of the nity poems are reprinted from magazines.
Thompson (Francis), Sister Songs, 5/ net. A new edition of the songs to two sisters.
Udall (N.), Ralph Roister Doister, 2/ net. Edited, with an Introduction, note-book, and word-list, by John S. Farmer. In the Museum Dramatists.

Newmarch (R.), Tchaikovsky, his Life and Works, 7/6.

Newmarch (R.), Tchaikovsky, his Life and Works, 7/6.

With extracts from his writings, and the diary of histour abroad in 1888, edited by Edwin Evans.

Philosophy.

Essays Philosophical and Psychological in Honour of William James, Professor in Harvard University, by his Colleagues at Columbia University, 12/1 net.

Royce (J.), The Philosophy of Loyalty, 6/6 net.

Book-Auction Records, Vol. V. Part II. For review of Vol. IV. Parts III. and IV., see Athen., Oct. 12, 1907, p. 442, and Oct. 19, p. 480.

Political Economy,
Mitchell (W. C.), Gold, Prices, and Wages under the Greenback Standard. Vol. I. of California University
Publications in Economics.

publications in Economics.

History and Biography.

American Historica Review, April, 1 dol.

Akkinson (B. H. M. Buddle) and Jackson (G. A.), Brougham and his Early Friends: Letters to James Loch, 1793-1809, Vol. I., 3 vols. 105!, With notes and appendixes. Besant (Annie), an Autobiography, 5 net. New Edition, with a new preface and illustrations. For former review see Athen, Feb. 3, 1894, p. 146.

Campbell-Bannerman (Sir H.), Speeches, 1/ net. From his election as leader of the Liberal Party to his resignation as Prime Minister, 1899-1908. Reprinted from The Times.

Conder (Col. C. R.), The Rise of Man, 12/ net. Deals with early man, civilization, historic religions, the Hebrews, and historic Christianity.

Encyclopedia of Islam, No. 1, 3/6. A dictionary of the geography, ethnography, and biography of Mohammedan peoples, edited by Dr. M. Th. Houtsma and Dr. M. Seligsobn.

peoples, edited by Dr. M. Th. Houtsma and Dr. M. Seligsohn.
Hodgkin (T.), The Wardens of the Northern Marches, 1/net.
The Creighton Memorial Lecture delivered on Oct. 4, 1907. One of the University of London Publications.
Johnson (A.), Stephen A. Douglas, 10/6 net. A study in American politics, especially of the time of Abraham Lincoln.

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Lloyd (Col. E. M.), A Review of the History of Infantry, 6/net. Deals with the Greeks, the Romans, the Middle Ages, &c., to the nineteenth century.

Merejkowski, Life-work of Calderon; Life-work of Hendrik Ibsen; Life-work of Montaigne; Life-work of Pliny the Younger, 1/6 net each. All translated by G. A. Mounsey.

the Younger, 1/6 net each. All translated by G. A. Mounsey.
O'Connor (T. P.), Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, 1/ net. Roper (W. O.), Materials for the History of Lancaster, Parts I. and H. One of the Chetham Society's Publications.
Sebag-Monteflore (Capt. C.), History of the Volunteer Forces from the Earliest Times to 1800, 15/ net. With eight fillustrations.
Smith (G. A.), Jerusalem: the Topography, Economics, and History from the Earliest Times to A.D. 70, 2 vols., 24/ net. With maps and illustrations.
Wrottesley (Major-General the Hon. G.), A History of the Family of Bagot of Bagots Bromley and Blithfield, co. Stafford, 25/ net. Compiled from the original deeds at Blithfield. Reprinted from the Staffordshire Collections of the William Salt Society.

Geography, and Transl.

Geography and Travel.

Abraham (A. P.), Rock-Climbing in Skye, 21/net. With 30 illustrations, 9 diagrams, and a map.

'Car' Road-book and Guide, 1908, 12/6 net. Edited by Lord Montagu.

Johnson (Claude), Roads made Easy by Picture and Pen, Vols. II. and III., 5/net each.

Ladd (G. T.), In Korea with Marquis Ito, 12/6 net. Part I., A Narrative of Personal Experiences; Part II., A Critical and Historical Inquiry.

Lang (W. H.), Australia, 6/net. In Romance of Empire Series, with 12 reproductions in colour by G. W. Lambert.

Low (A. Maurice), America at Home, 5/net.

Map of North-Western Trans-Frontier: Mohmand Country, 1/1

Mathew (J.). An Autumn Trans- from Editabure to the series of the series

Map of North-Western Trans-Frontier: Mohmand Country, 1/1
Mathew (J.), An Autumn Tramp from Edinburgh to London, 3% net. The journal of a walking tour undertaken in the late autumn of last year.

Mulock (Lieut. G. F. A.), Charts of the 'Discovery' Antarctic Expedition, 1801-4.

Nelson's Guida-Books; Aberystwyth and Neighbourhood; Bettwa-y-Coed and Snowdon; Brighton, Hove, and Worthing; Falmouth, Truro, and the Lizard; Hastings to Bexhill; Iffracombe, Lynton, and Lynmouth; Llandudno, Conway, and Colwyn Bay; Plymouth, Beridlington, and Western Dartmoor; Scarborough, Bridlington, and Whitby; Torquay and Exeter; York, Selby, and Hull; Wye Valley; 6d. net each. Parls, 9d. Roth (H. Ling), The Discovery and Settlement of Port Mackay, Queensland. With numerous illustrations, charts, and maps, and some notes on the natural history of the district.

Sidgwick (Mrs. A.), Home Life in Germany, 10/6 net. With 16 illustrations.

Silver (A. P.), Farm-Cottage, Camp, and Canoe in Maritime Canada; or, the Call of Nova Scotia to the Emigrant and Sportsman, 6/2 With an Introduction by Lord Strathcona, and 97 illustrations, mainly from photographs.

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graphs.
Willson (T. B.), Norway at Home, 5/net. An endeavour to give to English readers a picture of the life and occupations of our kinsmen in the North.

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Cameos of Literature: I. Some English Essays, edited by R. Wilson; II. The Harp of Youth, edited by W. Jenkyn Thomas; III. The Gleeman, edited by R. Wilson, 1/6 each. See p. 571.

Edwards (G. M.), Altera Colloquia Latina. Adapted from Erasmus, with notes and vocabulary. In the Pitt Press Series. See p. 572.

Highroads of History: Book I. Tales of the Home-land, 104.; Book II. Storiesfrom British History, 1/; Book III. Britons of Renown, 1/3; Book IV. Other Days and Other Ways, from the Earliest Times to 1485, 1/6; Book V. Tudor and Stuart, 1485-1688, 1/8; Book VI. Modern Britzin, 1688-1907, 2/. See p. 571.

Jones (A. Clement) and Blomfield (C. H.), Preparatory Mathematics, 1/6. A new arithmetic for Junior Forma. Joynes (E. S.) and Wesselhoeft (E. C.), Heath's Practical German Grammar, 3/6. A complete German grammar in progressive lessons.

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Pensées, Maximes, et Réflexions de Pascal, La Rochefoucauld, Vauvenargues, 2/. Edited by A. T. Baker. One of Siepmann's Classical French Texts. See p. 572.

Royal Treasury of Story and Song: Part I. Doors of Gold, 10d.; Part II. Fair; Favours, 1/; Part II. The Hall of Heroes, 1/3; Part IV. Golden Gifts, 1/6. See p. 571.

Short Studies in English Literature: I. Selections from Tennyson's Poems; II. Comedies from Lamb's Tales; III. Introduction to Shakespeare's Comedies; IV. Hawthorne's Great Stone Face and other Stories; V. Pen Portraits from Thomas Carlyle; VI. Irving's Sleepy Hollow and other Tales; VII. Longfellow's Evangeline; VIII. Wordsworth's Shorter Poems; IX. Pen Picture from Macaulay; X. Carlyle's Hero as

Divinity, and Arnold's Balder Dead; XI. Tragedies from Lamb's Tales; XII. Introduction to Shakespeare's Tragedies; XIII. Buskin's Sesame and Lilles, 6d. each. See p. 571.
citus, Dialogus, Agricola, and Germania, 3,6 net. Translated with Introduction and notes by W. Hamilton Fyfe. In the Oxford Translations.

Science.

Annals of Mathematics, April, 2' net.

Beckett (E.), Vegetables for Home and Exhibition, 5/.

With chapters on soil preparation, crop rotation, &c.

Illustrated.

With chapters on soil preparation, crop rotation, &c. Illustrated.
Bruce (W. S.), Report of the Scientific Results of the Voyage of S.Y. 'Scotia' during 1902, 1903, and 1904, Vol. II., 21/. Treats of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition. Part I. deals with Meteorology; Part II. Magnetism; Part III. Tides.
Collins (Sir W.), Hobhouse (Prof. L. T.), Westermarck (Prof. E. A.), Inauguration of the Martin White Professorships of Sociology, Dec. 17, 1907, 1/1 net. Another of the University of London Publications.
Driesch (H.), The Science and Philosophy of the Organism, 10/6 net. The Gifford Lectures delivered before the University of Aberdeen in 1907.
Forel (A.), The Senses of Insects, 10/6 net. Translated by Macleod Yearsley, with 2 plates.
Gibson (A. H.), Hydraulies and its Applications, 18/ net.
Grace's Tables for Curves, 5/ net. With hints for young engineers.

Gibson (A. H.), Hydraulics and its Applications, 18/net. Grace's Tables for Curves, 5/net. With hints for young engineers.

Griffiths (A. B.), Manures for Fruit and other Trees, 7/6 net. A practical handbook for the gardener, horticulturist, and student.

Guide to the Gallery of Fishes in the Department of Zoology of the British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, S.W., 1/1. Illustrated by 96 figures. Institution of Gas Engineers: Report of the Advisory Committee of the International Gas Exhibition, Earl's Court, November 19th—December 17th, 1904, 3/6 net. Moon (F. C.), The Gas Engineer's Price-Book for Estimates and Valuations, 5/net.

Owens (J. S.), and Case (Gerald O.), Coast Erosion and Foreshore Protection, 7/6 net.

Peacock's Pleasaunce (The), by E. V. B., 5/net. A series of short sketches, mostly dealing with the garden, by one of the pioneers in such literature.

Proceedings of the Rhodesis Scientific Association, Vol. VII. Part 1, 5/.
Roberts (Wynne), Pocket Hydraulic Calculator for Circular Pipes, 5/net. Based on Kutter's formula.

Scott (D. H.), Studies in Fossil Botany: Vol. I., Pteridophyta, 6/net. New edition, containing 128 illustrations. These studies are concerned with the morphological and evolutionary aspects of fossil botany, on which additional light has been thrown by the work of the last few years. the last few years. Self-Instruction for Students in Gas Supply: Elementary,

Self-Instruction for Students in Gas Supply: Elementary, by Mentor, 3\(\beta\) netter, 3\(\beta\) netter, 3\(\beta\) netter, 3\(\beta\) netter, 3\(\beta\) netter, 3\(\beta\) numerous illustrations.
Stokes (R. S. G.), Mines and Minerals of the British Empire, 1\(\beta\) net. A description of the historical, physical, and industrial features of the principal centres of mineral production in the British dominions beyond the seas, illustrated.

Fiction. si (Madame), Drusilla's Point of View, 6/. A story

Albanesi (Madame), Drusilia's Point of view, v. A story of love.

Booth (E. C.), The Cliff End, 6/
Cleeve (Lucas), What Woman Wills, 6/.
Deledda (Grazia), Ashes (Cenere), 6/. A Sardinian story, translated by Helen H. Colvill.

Eddy (C.), Mrs. Bailey's Debts, 6/. The tale of the monetary entanglements of a young wildow.

Gerrard (T. J.), Cords of Adam, 5/ net.

Goldring (M.), Dean's Hall, 6/. Deals with the Quaker folk of a century aco.

of a century ago.
Gould (Nat), A Sporting Squatter, &d. New Edition.
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Hewlett (M.), The Spanish Jade, 6!. A tale of Spain in 1890.
Hodgson (W. H.), The House on the Borderland, 6!. A weird nightmare supposed to be derived from a manuscript discovered in 1877 in the ruins that lie to the south of the village of Kraighten, in the West of Ireland.

Lathbury (E.), The People Downstairs, 6! net.
London (Jack), Before Adam, 6!. The story of the ascent of the anthropoid ape to man as revealed in dreams.

Magnus (G. G.), Two in the Dark, 1! net.
Malvery (O. C.), Thirteen Nights, 3!6 net. A collection of stories concerning the life of the poor. The royalties on the sale of the book will be given to the fund for a Night Shelter for Women and Girls.

Mayne (E. C.), The Fourth Ship, 6!
Michaelowitch (Grand Duke Michael), Never Say Die, 6!,
Deals with the difficulty of being happy when endowed with nobility and wealth.

Parrish (Randall), Prisoners of Chance, 6!. The story of what befell Geoffrey Benteen, Borderman, through his love for a lady of France, with 4 coloured illustrations.

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Tarkington (Booth), Monsieur Beaucaire: the Beautiful

with the effect of this decision that the story is concerned.

Tarkington (Booth), Monsieur Beaucaire: the Beautifut Lady, 7d. net. In Nelson's Library. For former review see Athen., May 25, 1901, p. 556.

Upward (A.), Secrets of the Past. A collection of historical narratives told in the form of romance.

Walton (T.), The Sins of the Fathers; or, the Wye Valley Mystery, 6!. A story of English domestic life. Wicks (F.), The Unfortunate Duke, 6!. A novel of to-day. Williamson (C. N. and A. M.), Scarlet Runner, 6!. Twelve adventures in a motor-car.

Winstanley (L.), The Winged Lion, 6!. The story of an heiress's dissatisfaction with her lot, and her endeavour to escape therefrom.

World's Story-Tellers: Stories by Gautier, translated by L. Hearn; Stories by Hoffmann, 1/ net each. Both edited by A. Ransome.

Juvenile.

Adams (J. H.), Harper's Indoor Book for Boys, 6/.
Illustrated.

General Literature.

Braby (M. C.), Modern Marriage and how to Bear It, 3/6

net.
City of London Directory, 1908, 12/8
Davies (A. Emil), Pitman's Guide to Business Customs and Practice on the Continent, 2/8 net.
Export Merchant Shippers and Manufacturers of Great Britain and Ireland, 2 vols., 15/8 net.
Mackay (T.), An Apology for Liberty, 8d. A lecture delivered for the British Constitution Association.
Marble Arch Improvement, its Conceptiou and Realisation, by a Citizen of London, 2/8
St. Nicholas Series: Barnaby Bright, 2 vols., by the Rev.
D. Bearme; Father Mathew, by Katharine Tynan: Story of Blessed Thomas More, by a Nun of Tyburn Convent, 2/ net each. All edited by the Rev. Dom Bede Camm.

Pamphlets.

Pamphlets.

Ashton-under-Lyne Public Free Library, Fourteenth Annual

Ashron-under-type r none vive leaves to the Church of England.

Jessopp (Rev. A.), Peuny History of the Church of England.

New Edition.

New Light on the Jewish Question in Russia, by C. A., 4d.

With Preface by Samuel H. Wilkinson.

Oxenden (Bishop), The Earnest Communicant, 2d. A course of preparation for the Lord's Table, Nos. 5 and 6 (double number) of Church of England Penny Manuals.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Braun (W.), Die Bedeutung der Concupiscenz in Luthers
Leben u. Lehre, 6m.

Cruet (J.), La Vie du Droit et l'Impuissance des Lois, 3 fr. 50.

Fine Art and Archeology.

Fine Art and Archeology.

Chevillard (V.), Itinéraire artistique de Paris, 5fr.

Meyer (E.) Aegypten zur Zeit der Pyramidenerbauer,

1m. 50. No. 5 of the Sendschriften der Deutschen

Orient-Gesellschaft.

Philosophy. Lucka (E.), Die Phantasie: eine psycholog. Untersuchg., 2m. 50.

2m. 50. Pellissier (G.), Voltaire Philosophe, 3fr. 50.

Bibliography.

Soudier (H. Le), Bibliographie française, Second Series.

Vol. I. 1900-4, 50fr. net.

Vol. I. 1900-4, 50fr. net.

History and Biography.

Billard (M.), Les Maris de Marie-Louise, 5fr.

Fischer (E. W.), Études sur Flaubert inédit, 3 fr.

Franklin (A.), La Civilité: l'Etiquette, la Mode, le Bon Ton du XIII. au XIX. Siècle, Vol. II., 5fr.

Luchaire (A.), Innocent III.: Les Royautés Vassales du Saint-Siège, 3fr. 50. The fifth and last volume of the author's series of studies on the political work of Innocent III.

Sports and Pastimes.

Adam (P.), La Morale des Sports, 3fr. 50.

Folk-lore.

Aarne (A.), Vergleichende Märcher forschungen, 4m. 80.
One of the 'Mémoires de la Société Finno-ougrienne. Education.

Paquier (J. B.), L'Enseignement professionnel en France, 3fr. 50. Science.

Hamy (E. T.), Correspondance d'Alexandre de Humboldt avec François Arigo, 1800-53, 3fr. 50, Vol. I. of the Bibliothèque d'Histoire Scientifique. Villiger (E.), Die Periphere Innervation, 3m. 60.

Fiction.

Blaize (J.), Rève de Lumière. 3fr, 50.

Blaize (J.), Rève de Lumière. 3fr, 50.

The author, after finishing this book, started for Abyssinia, where he was mortally wounded by an assassin.

Rabusson (H.), Frissons dangereux, 3fr. 50.

General Literature. Bossu (H.), Un Régiment de l'Armée territoriale. With 23 illustrations from photographs by the author.

All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when

Titerary Gossip.

THE second volume of 'The Cambridge History of English Literature's will be published on the 20th inst. It deals with 'The End of the Middle Ages.' Prof. J. M. Manly's conclusions on "Piers the Plowman" and its Sequence are likely to arouse a good deal of interest and discussion. Prof. Gregory Smith writes on 'Early and Middle Scots,' 'The Scottish Chaucerians,' and 'The Middle Scots Anthologies.' Prof. Saintsbury deals with 'Chaucer' and 'The English Chaucerians'; and Miss Alice

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D. Greenwood has three chapters on 'English Prose in the Fifteenth Century.' Prof. Gummere on 'Ballads,' Mr. G. C. Macaulay on 'Gower,' and Mr. E. Gordon Duff on 'Early Printing' all write with ample authority. The fact that the number of contributors in this volume is reduced is likely to make for more unity of view.

MR. GIOVANNI CENA'S remarkable novel 'Gli Ammonitori' has been translated by Madame Olivia Rossetti Agresti, and will be published, under the title of 'The Forewarners,' by Messrs. Smith & Elder on the 19th. To the translation Mrs. Humphry Ward contributes a preface.

On the same day Messrs. Smith & Elder will publish 'The Forefront of the Battle,' by Mr. Andrew Loring, a story of adventure, politics, and romance, the hero of which is a young statesman of Cabinet rank.

Mr. Fisher Unwin has arranged to publish Mr. H. de Vere Stacpoole's next novel, 'Patsey.' It is, as the title suggests, a story of Irish life.

An interesting book which Messrs. Methuen are to publish is 'The Trials of Five Queens,' by Mr. R. Storry Deans, with many illustrations. The royal ladies are Mary, Queen of Scots, Anne Boleyn, Katherine of Aragon, Marie Antoinette, and Queen Caroline. The author's aim is to treat the cases from the legal point of view, which has been obscured by political considerations.

E. Grant Richards is publishing towards the end of this month Mr. John Galsworthy's new book, 'A Commentary.'

Mr. John Dawson Mayne, who is well known in India as a lawyer, has written a short skit on Socialism, which he is publishing with Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein under the title of 'The Triumph of Socialism.'

MR. BERTRAM DOBELL has in the press Thomas Traherne's 'Centuries of Meditations.' In his preliminary announcement Mr. Dobell ventures to compare this work with 'The Imitation of Christ.'

Mr. Dobell is also about to issue 'The Partiall Law, a Tragi-Comedie,' written about 1620. This has never been printed before. It is of interest because it is founded on the same story as Shakspeare's 'Much Ado about Nothing.' Though not a work of great merit, the play has many curious points about it. Only two hundred copies of it have been printed.

PROF. NAPIER is printing in the Philological Society's Transactions a short Old English 'Vision of Leofric' hitherto inedited, but lately found by Dr. M. R. James in the miscellaneous MS. 367 in Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. The 'Vision' is written in a hand of about 1200 A.D., and contains some unrecorded compounds (incyme, entrance; forchus, porch; leohtbora, light-bearer; blacern-leoht, lantern-light; and nordeasthyrne, north-east eorner), besides a few other rare words.

The forthcoming (May) number of The Classical Review will contain two long articles—by Prof. J. W. Mackail, 'Virgil and Virgilianism,' a study of the minor poems attributed to Virgil; and by Miss Janet Case, 'Cretan Excavations.' There will also be lengthy reviews of Mr. Rice Holmes's 'Ancient Britain,' Ferrero's 'Greatness and Decline of Rome,' and Dr. W. G. Headlam's 'Book of Greek Verse.'

The Summer Meeting of the Central Body of the English Association will be held at University College, Gower Street, on Friday evening, June 19th. Prof. J. W. Mackail will lecture on 'Sir Richard Fanshawe.' The President, the Right Hon. A. H. D. Acland, will be in the chair, and will hold an informal reception after the lecture.

The latest publication of the Association is a leaflet on 'English Literature in Secondary Schools,' by Mr. J. H. Fowler, of Clifton College.

Mr. EVELEIGH NASH is publishing on Tuesday next a new novel by "Iota," entitled 'The Magic of May.' On the 21st he will issue the first five volumes of a new "Summer Library" of popular fiction. The volumes will be bound in cloth and printed on good paper.

MESSRS. HILLS & Co. of Sunderland announce a reprint of the Sunderland and District section of the 'History and Antiquities of the County of Durham,' by Robert Surtees, whose work has long been scarce. The name of Surtees is commemorated in the Surtees Society, and his 'History' embodied many years of work.

MR. James Tregaskis reveals in his new catalogue an interesting detail in connexion with Fielding—a receipt for a translation with which, apparently, the author of 'Tom Jones' has not hitherto been credited. The receipt reads thus:

"Recd March the 10, 1739, of Mr. John Nourse the sum of forty five pounds in Part Payment for the translation of the History of Charles the twelfth by me Hen. Fielding."

The translation appeared in 1740 under the title of "The Military History of Charles XII., King of Sweden, by M. Gustavus Adlerfeld, Chamberlain to the King," in three volumes octavo, with portrait and folding plans. The document formed part of the collection of the late John Dillon, a correspondent of Dickens, Ruskin, and other celebrities of the mid-nineteenth century. His collections of autographs, books, and MSS. remained in the family until this year, when they were dispersed on March 17th and two following days.

An apparently unpublished letter by Browning concerning 'How We brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix' is to come up for sale at Messrs. Anderson's auction-rooms in New York. It is headed London, Feb. 6, 1871, was addressed to Mr. A. E. Sloan, an American lecturer of the day, and runs thus:—

"'The Ride to Ghent' is altogether an imaginary incident—I remember writing it at sea, off the coast of Africa, sitting under the bulwark of the ship for the shade's sake,

with a strong wish to be once more on the back of a certain good horse 'York' at home. I wrote the poem in pencil on the inside of the cover of Bartoli's 'Simboli trasportati al Morale'—nearly the only book I had with me. This must account for and excuse the impossible distance (even for 'York') between place and place. I fancied that Ghent was invested, in extremity, and able at last to receive news of succour by some unsuspected line of road,—but the quantity of galloping was the main thing in my head."

ONE lot in the sale last week of a portion of the late Mr. Joseph Grego's library at Messrs. Puttick & Simpson's settles the authorship, or rather editorship, of the well-known volume of 'Thackerayana.' The lot in question (234) consisted of a large album "containing the original litho proofs of the matter used by Mr. Grego for his 'Thackerayana,' and so forth. We have an impression that there were some copyright difficulties in connexion with this entertaining volume, the parentage of which does not seem to have been publicly acknowledged by Mr. Grego.

M. Jules Christophe, one of the most devoted admirers of Balzac, died last week in Paris. He was born there on May 21st, 1840, was attached to the French War Office, and did a good deal of miscellaneous literary work. His chief book, however, compiled in collaboration with M. Anatole Cerfberr, was a 'Répertoire de la Comédie Humaine de H. de Balzac,' published, with an Introduction by M. Paul Bourget, in 1887.

WE have to announce the death on the 29th ult., at the age of eighty-six, of the Danish author H. F. Ewald, father of the recently deceased Carl Ewald. He wrote a number of popular novels, mostly dealing with romantic episodes from Danish history in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, and his last work appeared only a few years ago.

With the view of encouraging the study of the Tibetan language, the Government of India have sanctioned awards of 2,000 rupees for the higher standard of proficiency, and 5,000 rupees for the degree of honours. The examinations are to be open to members of both the civil and military services; also to higher officers in the Police and Education Departments.

RECENT Parliamentary Papers of interest are Judicial Statistics: Part II. Civil (2s. 2d.); Education, Scotland, General Report for the Northern and Highland Divisions, 1907 (2½d.); and Annual Report on the Finances of the University of Aberdeen, for the year 1906-7 (4½d.).

SCIENCE

SCHOOL PUBLICATIONS.

The International Geography. By Seventy Authors. Edited by Hugh Robert Mill. (Macmillan & Co.)—As soon as 'The International Geography' was published, it took rank as the best compendious reference book on geography in English. It has been revised and brought up to date on being

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transferred to new publishers. It is now issued in seven parts as well as in a single volume, and this may lead to its use in the upper classes of Public Schools, should it ever occur to headmasters to insist on their pupils knowing something about the real world. Two changes we regret: the alteration of the binding from something distinctive to something indistinguishable from other bindings of the new publishers; and the substitution of a list of their places of business opposite the title-page for a quotation from Browning which indicated the spirit of the work.

Geographical - Statistic Universal Pocket Atlas. By Prof. A. L. Hickmann. (Nilsson & Co.)—This miniature atlas consists of 60 plates and 79 pages of 'Prefatory Observations.' There are 24 maps, but the distinctive feature of the atlas consists of pictorial or graphic illustrations of the world's flow coins and the world was a flow coins and the world's flags, coins, and the most varied statistics. Such illustrations appeal more readily to the mind than do columns of figures: they frequently suggest queries which are not in every instance answered in favour of the author. Thus in plate 45 the German Empire is credited with having more cattle to the square mile than the United Kingdom (which the author generally refers to as "Great Britain"), although the reverse is the case, the respective numbers being 93 and 95, and not 91 and 88 as stated by the author. On plate 44 we are told that the number of pupils in elementary schools in proportion to every thousand inhabitants reaches 160 in the Netherlands, but only 147 in Germany, instead of 150 in the former, and 158 in the latter. On the same plate "Great Britain" is allowed only 150 scholars per thousand in primary schools, the author having based his calculation upon the "average attendance" instead of accepting the numbers on the registers, which would have given him a proportion of 175! This, however, includes the children in infant schools, which are excluded in the case of other countries. The death-rates given on plate 30 are certainly too high, not only in the case of "Great Britain" (where in (where in 1905 it was 16, and not 20 per thousand), but also in the case of other countries. Of course. errors such as these can hardly be avoided when dealing with so vast an array of figures, and we are ready to admit that the author has brought to bear upon his task much industry and no little ingenuity. In a future edition we should like to see a more systematic arrangement of the plates, statements of the year to which the statistics given refer, and the remodelling, if not suppression, of the chapter on the 'Races of Mankind' in the Introduction.

The Cave Boy of the Age of Stone. By Margaret A. McIntyre. (Harrap & Co.)— Miss McIntyre must be commended for a happy thought. This little book embodies instruction in the early history of man in such a form as to interest children. She has evident hopes that it may become a textbook, and we, too, hope so sincerely; for it is written in accordance with modern views of science, and calculated to give children a good idea of prehistoric man and his ways. What is more, the story is sufficiently interesting to attract them. For those who may be encouraged to continue their studies in this way Miss McIntyre adds an adequate bibliography. She might have added to her list Sir E. Ray Lankester's Extinct Animals,' which has the advantage of having been expressly written for children.

Map of Africa, 1: 250,000. Sheet 68, G, H, I, M, N, O; 128, A, G, L. Topographical Section, General Staff. (Stanford.)—Thanks to the intelligent activity

of an Advisory Colonial Survey Committee, instituted in 1905, and more especially to the labours of the topographical section of the general staff, represented upon it by Major C. E. Close, R.E., the survey and mapping of the British colonies in Africa are now progressing satisfactorily. Regular Survey Departments have been organized on the Gold Coast, in Southern Nigeria, British East Africa, and Uganda; whilst the survey of the South African colonies is being carried on with the co-operation of the colonial authorities. Of nine sheets of the map of Africa on a scale of 1:250,000 published recently three refer to the Cape Colony, six to Somaliland. The maps are printed in four colours, the hills being shown in brown, with contours at an approximate interval of one hundred feet. The Somaliland sheets are marked "provisional." Major Craster's railway survey from Berbera to Harrar has been used in their compilation, in addition to many other authorities. The latter, however, do not appear to have been utilized so much as they might have been. We would suggest that the names of the explorers whose routes have been adopted should be placed upon the map, as also the observed latitudes accepted by the compiler. It might likewise prove advan-tageous to produce these "provisional" maps in a simpler style, as autographs, and to print them in black only, colouring tribal boundaries by hand.

ELECTRIC WAVE TELEGRAPHY.

PROF. J. A. FLEMING complains: "Not a word is said about two-thirds of the contents of my book." The review, however, led off with the statement: "This is certainly the most exhaustive treatise in regard to the new science founded on Heinrich Hertz's experimental investigations. Moreover, the closing words of the review were: "Apart from the objections that we have thought it advisable to indicate, the book, as a whole, is well worthy of the distinguished I considered it highly regrettable that so excellent a treatise should be marred by many repetitions (duly quoted) on the same point, especially as this was a controversial question, liable to vary with commercial interests. The constant recurrence of the same argument forced me to the conclusion that the book had some motive beyond the ordinary objects of a scientific treatise. So far from Dr. Fleming having "in every case given full details and authoin connexion with his statements, rity I cannot admit that in any of the constant references to the same point (quoted by me) he did anything beyond making the statements-not as a matter of opinion, but as a matter of fact.

On this point—the value of connexion with earth—I have ventured to differ from Dr. Fleming, who says that I have en-deavoured to "minimize as much as possible the novelty and utility of Marconi's inventions." I reply that Dr. Fleming has sought to magnify the work of Mr. Marconi

in comparison with that of others.

Dr. Fleming says that I have claimed for Lodge, Branly, and Marconi an equal share in foreseeing that "if these waves [Hertzian] could be collected in a convenient form, they might be turned to practical account for signalling." He also comments on my placing Marconi's name last in this reference. He further says that "there is not, in the published writings of Lodge or Branly, prior to 1896, one suggestion to support this contention." I cannot, for the moment, give him the reference to Branly's work on the subject; but

meanwhile I would refer him to Sir Oliver Lodge's lectures at the Royal Institution and Oxford in 1894. Marconi's name was mentioned last by me for no other reason than that his work in the same field was

preceded by that of the other two.

In regard to Dr. Fleming's next paragraph, I would point out that though it is quite true that Judge Townsend gave judgment in favour of some of Marconi's claims, that judge had not before him any evidence in regard to Sir Oliver Lodge's demonstrations of wireless (Hertzian-wave) telegraphy in 1894. Many persons, however, witnessed Lodge's transmission of signals, through two stone walls and across intervening ground, from the Clarendon Laboratory at Oxford to the University Museum Lecture Theatre; and the same applies to Sir Oliver's Royal

Institution lecture of that year.

To return to the main point of difference between Dr. Fleming and myself, it is true that I did not support my views on this controversial matter by quoting those of others. A reviewer's space is necessarily limited, and he cannot be expected to write a treatise. Further, I was dealing with views expressed by the author as statements of fact, and the quotations I made from his book were unsupported by any outside opinions or references to independent demonstrations. I say this notwithstanding the last paragraph of Dr. Fleming's communication, wherein he takes upon himself to say that I form a "striking illustration of inability to properly weigh in the balance the contributions of different inventors." Dr. Fleming now refers me to the opinion of Admiral Sir Henry Jackson, the great naval authority. I am not in the least surprised that Admiral Jackson was prepared to express himself as he has, in view of the work done for the Navy by the Marconi Company in the early stages of wireless telegraphy.

Dr. Fleming says :-

"It is not denied that Hertzian-wave telegraphy can be conducted by Marconi's methods over short distances without the metallic earth connexion or its equivalent; but for anything beyond short distances, the earth connexion is adopted."

No doubt Dr. Fleming could quote a number of examples to prove that the earth connexion has been used by others than Marconi, notwithstanding that this is the special claim for novelty made by Marconi. I believe, however, that the Poulsen-De Forest system claims to use the earth connexion in some instances, and not in others. Certainly - notwithstanding Dr. Fleming's statement—there is evidence to show that Popoff, Dolbear, and Tesla all adopted methods for the collection of waves by an earthed aerial, though not necessarily for purposes of wireless telegraphy. Apart from this the Lodge-Muirhead system was installed some years ago from Burma to the Andaman Islands—a distance of 300 miles-without any earth connexion, the result being highly satisfactory. A little later a Marconi-trained operator added an earth connexion, the result being a cessation of satisfactory signalling. On the earth connexion being abandoned, success again followed. Perhaps Dr. Fleming would claim that 300 miles was a "short distance." On the other hand, the Marconi system, with the earth connexion, was not good during the Somaliland campaign.

It may, therefore, be suggested that the point is not so much whether "Hertzianwave telegraphy can be conducted by Marconi methods" without an earth connexion, as whether other systems of Hertzian-wave telegraphy which do not use the earth are, or are not, successful. That tution

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connexion with earth has its advantages I would not dispute for one moment— neither did I in my review. It increases the range—as, no doubt, Lord Rayleigh (amongst others) has recognized; and there-(amongst others) has recognized; and therefore renders possible the transmission of
signals across distances that would be
otherwise impracticable. But there are
also serious disadvantages. If the earthed
method was satisfactory, the Marconi transatlantic system would surely be adopted
generally by the entire press of this country,
which has been most anxious to adopt it,
if only on the score of economy. If any on the if only on the score of economy. If any one doubts the suggestion of repetition and untrustworthiness, he has only to inquire at any of the various rival wireless-telegraph stations that took the trouble—for some time—to record the Marconi messages which reached them.

For purely land purposes, I think there is already abundant evidence to show that, unless a really wet earth can be maintained, the earth connexion is a distinct disadvantage; and I am forced to the conclusion that Dr. Fleming's claims for this connexion are based on the fact that it is independent of the prior work of Hertz and Lodge. I note that the judgment of the American Court mentioned has not had the effect of checking the work of American inventors

in general.

I am glad to see that Dr. Fleming now speaks of "Hertzian waves" in connexion with the Marconi system; but certainly in bygone days Mr. Marconi was wont to assert that he did not use Hertzian waves, which—it was stated—would not work his apparatus; moreover, Dr. Fleming speaks in his book (p. 345) of Mr. Marconi having "created a different type of electric wave." It only remains for me to adhere to the

It only remains for me to adhere to the opinion that Marconi's magnetic detector—as used by him for long-range work—was "based on Prof. Rutherford's Cambridge researches of seven years previously." I would add that as far back as 1894 Rutherford's detector received signals through the town of Cambridge—a distance of half a mile. The Reviewer.

SOCIETIES

Geological.—April 15.—Dr. J. J. H. Teall, V.P., in the chair.—The following communications were read: 'The Geological Structure of the St. David's Area, Pembrokeshire,' by Mr. J. F. N. Green,—and 'Notes on the Geology of Burma,' by Mr. Leonard V. Dalton.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.—April 29.—
Mr. Emanuel Green in the chair.—A discussion was opened by a paper by Dr. Francis Galton on suggestions for improving the literary style of scientific memoirs. The memoirs published by scientific societies are justly blamed for being more difficult of comprehension than need be, owing to a want of simplicity in their language, of clearness of expression, and of logical arrangement. It is a cruel addition to the labours of those who wish to keep abreast of the advances of modern science that the information they need should be contained that the information they need should be contained in crabbedly written memoirs. The author's experience as a referee of MSS. is that an undue proportion of them had to be read more than once, and puzzled over in parts, before it was possible to comprehend what their authors had in their minds comprehend what their authors had in their minds to say. One of the most prominent of the defects, other than bad grammar and faulty syntax, is a superfluous use of technical expressions not yet naturalized among scientific men. The number of technical words should be minimized, especially in the opening and concluding paragraphs of a memoir. Some veto is desirable before a society gives its imprimatur to newly coined words, for many of them fail to express their meaning, and still more are unnecessarily cumbrous. The comparative rarity among the English of a keen sense of the difference between good and bad literary style is a

great obstacle to the reform desired. It is especially noticeable among younger scientific men, whose education has been over-specialized and little concerned with the "Humanities." The literary sense is far more developed in France. Dr. Galton suggested that Councils of Societies publishing memoirs should require a report on the literary sufficiency of every memoir before discussing whether it should be accepted for publication. To the printed questions supplied to the referees whose duty it is to examine and report on such memoirs the following might be added: Do you consider the memoir to be (1) clearly expressed, (2) free from superfluous technical words, (3) orderly in arrangement, (4) of appropriate length? (5) State whether any new terms are used in the memoir, and whether you consider them appropriate; (6) add such general remarks on its literary style as you think would be useful to the Council when considering its publication. A discussion was maintained by Sir Edward Brabrook, Sir A. Geikie, Mr. Montague Crackanthorpe, Mr. E. H. Pember, Mr. P. W. Ames, and the Chairman.

MICROSCOFICAL.—April 15.—Mr. Conrad Beck, V.P., in the chair.—The donation of an old microscope from Mr. Wynne E. Baxter was announced. It was made by Shuttleworth after Benjamin Martin's model, and the date was probably about 1786. Martin died in 1782, and after his death is derived by a property of the control of the Martin's model, and the date was processly about 1786. Martin's triangular limb with rack let in at the back, and pivoted at its lower end on a compass joint attached to a tripod folding base. It has a substage condenser, consisting of a single lens, which can be focused by sliding the fitting up or down the limb; it can also be turned to one side when not required. The instrument will be an acquisition to the Society's collection, as it forms a link between Benj. Martin, 1782, and Jonee's "Most Improved," 1797.—Messrs. Watson & Sons exhibited a new form of museum microscope, designed by Mr. C. O. Waterhouse of the Natural History Museum at South Kensington. It was entirely enclosed in a glass case, except the eyepiece, and all parts were thus secured against interference or removal by the public. A drum holding twelve mounted objects could be rotated from the exterior of the case.—Mr. J. Inderwick Pigg exhibited a specimen of Webb's microscopic writing—the Lord's Prayer, containing 227 letters, written by a diamond in the space of garners agains. written by a diamond in the space of \$\frac{\pi \pi \cdot \pi \pi \cdot \pi \pi \cdot inch. The ratio of letters to the square men was 53,880,000. A 1 inch objective was necessary to decipher the writing. Mr. C. L. Curties stated that Mr. Webb broke up his writing machine before his death.—Mr. F. Shillington Scales read extracts from a paper by Mr. Jas. Strachan 'On Dendritic Growths of Oxide of Copper on Paper.'

The subject was illustrated by a large number of Dendritic Growths of Uxide of Copper on Paper.'
The subject was illustrated by a large number of
examples exhibited under microscopes, by lanternslides shown on the screen, and by various other
objects. Mr. Strachan verified previous investigations showing that these dendrites originated in
minute particles of copper, their branching being
due to the direction of the fibres in the paper.—

M. E. E. E. Strach are are published to provide the strategy of t due to the direction of the hors in the paper.—
Mr. F. Encek gave an exhibition of lantern-slides in illustration of his remarks 'On Nature's Protection of Insect Life.' The slides were taken by the Sanger-Shepherd three-colour process, and Mr. Encok described the method he employed in their production.

Institute of Civil Engineers. — April 28.—
Annual Meeting.—The result of the ballot for the election of officers was declared as follows:
President, Mr. J. C. Inglis; Vice-Presidents, Mr. W. R. Galbraith, Mr. G. H. Hill, Mr. A. Siemens, and Mr. W. C. Unwin; Other Members of Council, Mr. J. A. F. Aspinall (Liverpool), Mr. B. H. Blyth (Edinburgh), Mr. C. A. Brereton, Mr. W. B. Bryon, Mr. R. Elliott-Cooper, Col. R. E. B. Crompton, Dr. G. F. Deacon, Dr. F. Elgar, Mr. M. Fitzmaurice, Mr. A. T. Grant-Dalton (South Africa), Mr. R. A. Hadfield (Sheffield), Dr. C. A. Harrison (Newcastle-on-Tyne), Mr. J. Hobson (Canada), Mr. W. Hunter, Mr. G. R. Jebb (Birmingham), Sir W. T. Lewis (Aberdare), Sir G. T. Livesey, Mr. A. G. Lyster (Liverpool), Mr. T. Matthews, Mr. A. B. Moncrieff (Australasia), Mr. A. Roes, Mr. J. H. Ryan (Dublin), Mr. J. Strain (Glasgow), Sir F. R. Upcott (India), Mr. W. B. Worthington (Derby), and Mr. A. F. Yarrow. This Council

will take office on the first Tuesday in November

will take office on the first Tuesday in November next.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—May 1.—Annual Meeting.
—Sir James Crichton-Browne, Treasurer and V.P., in the chair. The Annual Report of the Committee of Visitors for the year 1907, testifying to the continued prosperity and efficient management of the Institution, was read and adopted; and the Report on the Davy-Faraday Research Laboratory of the Royal Institution, which accompanied it, was also read. Forty-one new Members were elected in 1907. The books and pamphlets presented amounted to about 203 volumes, making, with 693 volumes (including periodicals bound) purchased by the Managers, a total of 896 volumes added to the library in the year.—The following were elected as officers for the ensuing year: President, The Duke of Northumberland; Treasurer, Sir J. Crichton-Browne; Secretary, Sir W. Crookes; Managers, Sir T. Barlow, Sir G. Darwin, the Earl of Halsbury, Mr. W. A. B. Burdett-Coutts, Mr. C. Hawksley, Dr. D. W. C. Hood, Dr. R. Messel, Mr. H. F. Makins, Mr. G. Matthey, Dr. Ludwig Mond, Sir J. Fletcher Moulton, Mr. Alexander Siemens, Sir James Stirling, the Earl of Rosse, and Sir W. H. White; Visitors, Mr. A. N. Butt, Mr. Dugald Clerk, Mr. C. A. Ballance, Mr. J. B. Broun - Morison, Mr. E. Dent, Mr. J. C. Graham, Dr. J. D. Grant, Mr. C. E. Groves, Sir Henry Harben, Major E. H. Hills, Mr. J. List, Mr. R. Mond, Mr. F. L. Smith, Mr. J. Swinburne, and Lieut.-Col. Sir Frederick Nathan.

May 4.—Sir James Crichton-Browne, Treasurer and V.P., in the chair.—Earl Fitzwilliam, Dr. J. O'Conor Donelan, Mr. H. E. Donnithorne, Miss Helen Douglas, Mr. W. L. Dunn, Miss Farrer, Mr. H. E. Harrison, Mr. R. C. B. Kerin, Mrs. Carl Meyer, Lady O'Hagan, and Mr. H. T. Perkins were elected Members.—A resolution of condolence with the Duchess of Devonshire on the decease of the Duke was passed.

the Duke was passed.

HISTORICAL.—April 30.—The Rev. Dr. W. Hunt in the chair.—A. F. M. Abdul Ali, Mr. H. C. Fanshawe, Mr. R. V. Lawrence, Mr. J. N. Samaddar, and Mr. W. H. Mullens were elected Fellows.—A paper was read by Miss Evelyn Fox on 'The Diary of an Elizabethan Gentlewoman' (Lady Hoby), the MS. of which is among the Egerton MSS. Lady Hoby was the wife successively of the Earl of Essex, of Sir Philip Sidney, and of Sir Thomas Hoby. A discussion followed, in which Dr. Furnivall, Messrs. Chapman, W. K. Boyd, and others took part.

Society of Engineers.—May 4.—Mr. R. H. Smith read a paper on 'A New Design of Gear Teeth, to minimize Waste of Power and Wear.'

MATHEMATICAL.—April 30.—Prof. W. Burnside, President, in the chair.—Mr. T. J. Garstang was admitted into the Society.—The following papers were communicated: 'On a General Convergence Theorem and the Theory of the Representation of a Function by a Series of Normal Functions,' by Dr. E. W. Hobson,—'On the Ordering of the Terms of Polars and Transvectants,' by Mr. L. Isserlis,—'Oscillating Successions of Continuous Functions,' by Dr. W. H. Young,—'The Relation between the Convergence of Series and Integrals,' by Mr. T. J. T'A. Bromwich,—'On the Multiplication of Series,' by Mr. G. H. Hardy,—'Porisms,' by Mr. H. Bateby Mr. G. H. Hardy,—'Porisms,' by Mr. H. Bateman,—and 'The Influence of Viscosity on Wave-Motion,' by Mr. W. J. Harrison.—Two informal communications were made by Lieut.-Col. A. Cunningham: 'On Mersenne's Numbers' and 'On Quartans with Numerous Quartan Factors.

CHALLENGER.—April 29.—Sir John Murray in the chair.—Dr. H. N. Dickson exhibited and explained a series of hydrographical sections, illustrating the work of Dr. R. N. Wolfenden's yacht Silver Belle in 1905 off South-West Ireland and down to Gibraltar. The observations allowed the extension into the Atlantic of the Gibraltar undercurrent of high temperature and salinity to be restudied carefully; its effects were observed to reach to 700 or 800 fathoms, where it spreads out as a flat sheet, the high salinity of which gives out as a nat sneet, the night saminty of which gives it a specific gravity equal to that of the colder, fresher Atlantic water. The northward range of this water varies from year to year, and must be taken into account by the International Commission for the Study of the North Sea as a third

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factor in tracing the sources of Channel and North Sea water.—Mr. D. J. Matthews then gave an account of practical methods for the collection and investigation of water samples and temperature, exhibiting various forms of water-bottles and thermometers, including a new reversing thermometer frame of his design for the use of fishermen in the Arctic Ocean.

FARADAY.—April 28.—Prof. A. K. Huntington, V.P., in the chair —A paper by Prof. A. K. Huntington and Dr. C. H. Desch, on 'The Planimetric Analysis of Alloys, and the Structure of Phosphor-Copper,' was read by Prof. Huntington. Dr. T. M. Lowry occupied the chair during the reading of the paper, which was illustrated by lantern-slides.—A paper on 'The Interaction of Aluminium Powder and Carbon,' by Messrs. Frank E. Weston and H. Russell Ellis, was read in abstract by Mr. Weston.—A Note on 'Technical Chemistry in Russia' was communicated by Prof. N. Piltschikoff.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Sociological, 8.—'Sociology in relation to Social Progress, Mr. E. J. Urwick. Surveyors' Institution, 8.—'The Licensing Bill, 1908,' Mr. Mox.

Mox. Sociological. 8.— Sociology in relation to Social Progress, Mr. E. J. Urwick.
 Surveyors' Institution, 8.— The Licensing Bill, 1908, Mr. C. J. Lake.
 Geographical. 2.30.— Geographical Conditions and Railway Construction in the Balkun Peninsula, Mr. Noel Buxton.
 Robert M. Society and Mr. Noel Buxton.
 Boll Institution. 2.— Why Light is believed to be a Vibrative of Colonial Institute, 8.
 Paraday, 8.— Industrial Uses of Ozone, particularly for the Purification of Water, Dr. F. Mollwo Perkin; 'Determination of Bolling Points of Very Small Quantities of Liquids, and Colonial Institute, 8.
 Zological. 8.30. F. S. Perk.
 Zological. 8.30.

loyal, 4.30.

retitution of Electrical Engineers, 8.—Switch-Grar Control Apparatus and Relays for Alternating-Current Circuits, Dr. C. C. Garrard.

ociety of Antiquaries, 8.30.—'Report as Local Secretary for Egypt, and Christian Antiquities in the Valley of the Nile between the First and Second Cutaracts, Mr. Somers Clarke. Arts, 8.—The Dangers of Coal Dust and their Freyention: Mr. W. E. Garforth. (Shaw Lecture on Industrial Hydrenteen)

Society of Arts. 8.— 1.00 km/s/.
Prevention, Mr. W. E. Garforth. (Shaw Lecture on Industrial Hygiene.)
Ryal Institution, 9.— The Past and Future of Tuberculosis, Dr. H. T. Bulstrode.
Dr. H. T. Bulstrode.
Japanese Prints, Lecture I., Mr. L. Binyon.

Science Gossip.

THE Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers have made the following awards Engineers have made the following awards for papers during the past session: A Telford Gold Medal to Mr. W. Barclay Parsons (New York); a Watt Gold Medal to Sir Whately Eliot; George Stephenson Gold Medals to Sir John Ottley, Dr. A. W. Brightmore, and Messrs. J. S. Wilson and W. Gorge; and Telford Premiums to Messrs. W. Gore; and Telford Premiums to Messrs. F. W. Davis (Darlington), C. R. S. Kirkpatrick (Newcastle-on-Tyne), Hugh T. Ker (Glasgow), G. H. Scott, R. R. Gales (India), and S. H. Ellis.

PROF. ANDREW GRAY, who succeeded Lord Kelvin in the Chair of Natural Philosophy at Glasgow University, and was his intimate friend, has written a biography of his predecessor which is shortly to appear in the "English Men of Science," published by Messrs. Dent.

THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS have undertaken the publication of a treatise by Dr. H. J. H. Fenton, University Lecturer in Chemistry, on the outlines of general and physical chemistry, with corresponding practical demonstrations. The work is the outcome of the experience gained by many years of teaching in the University Labora-

THE death is announced, at the age of fifty-seven, of M. Charles Edouard Chamberland, one of the most devoted assistants of Pasteur. He was born at Chilly-le-Vignoble (Jura) on March 12th, 1851, and took his doctor's degree in science in 1879; he is, perhaps, best known in connexion with the filter which bears his name. His principal publications are 'Le Charbon et

la Vaccination Charbonneuse, d'après les and 'Les Eaux d'Alimentation dans l'Hygiène et les Maladies épidémiques' (1885)He was the author, in collaboration with Pasteur, Roux, and Thuillier, of various papers in the Comptes Rendus of the Académie des Sciences.

THE well-known bacteriologist Prof-Salomonsen of Copenhagen celebrated his twenty-fifth anniversary as professor at the University there on April 24th. A number of his former pupils from various parts of Europe have had a medal struck in memory of the occasion.

THE death in his eighty-fourth year is reported from Berlin of the distinguished zoologist Prof. Möbius. He taught for many years at the Johanneum in Hamburg, and in 1868 was appointed Professor of Zoology at Kiel, where he superintended the building of the Zoological Museum. In 1887 he went to Berlin to become the Director of the new Zoological Museum in that city, and filled this post most ably till his retirement in 1905. Among his many valuable works are 'Beiträge zur Meeres-fauna der Insel Mauritius und der Seychellen, 'Die Fische der Ostsee,' and 'Uber die Grundlagen der ästhetischen Beurteilung der Säugetiere.'

M. Albert de Lapparent, who died in Paris on Tuesday, was one of the most eminent of modern geologists. Born at Bourges in 1839, the son of an engineer, he was appointed Assistant Keeper of the École des Mines in 1864; eleven years later he became Professor of Geology and Minera-logy at the Institut Catholique, Paris. In 1897 he was elected to the Académie des Sciences, and last year succeeded Berthelot as Secrétaire Perpétuel of that body. His works include a 'Traité de Géologie' (1882), a 'Cours de Minéralogie' (1884), 'La Forma-tion des Combustibles minéraux' (1886), and 'Le Siècle du Fer,' which appeared in 1890, and was, perhaps, the most popular of his books.

A SMALL planet of the eleventh magnitude was photographically discovered by S. Hirayama at the Tokyo Observatory on February 8th. From places obtained on February 9th and 26th and March 8th, he has calculated its orbit, and finds that its mean distance from the sun amounts to 3.20 in terms of the earth's mean distance. The Rev. J. H. Metcalf of Taunton, Mass. announces four more planets; one detected on March 30th, two on the 4th of April, and one on the 6th. A planet announced by the same observer on February 8th, 1907, has been identified with an earlier discovery in 1906, and numbered 622.

PROF. KOBOLD of Kiel, who has been in charge of the Astronomische Nachrichten since the death of Prof. Kreutz last July, has now been definitely appointed editor of that important periodical.

In the course of her examination of the plates taken by M. Blazko at the Moscow Observatory, Madame Ceraski has detected variability in a star situated in the constellation Monoceros. It was of 9½ magnitude in March, 1905, 10½ in February, 1907, and 11½ early in March, 65 the research and 111 early in March of the present year, so that it seems likely that it will soon become invisible again, as it was in 1901 and previous years. In a general list this star will be reckoned as var. 7, 1908, Monocerotis.

WE have received the Report of the Director (Mr. Michie Smith) of the Kodai-kánal and Madras Observatories for the year 1907. The Director was absent from April 1st, and the Assistant Director (Mr.

J. Evershed) acted as Director during the last nine months. For observations of solar physics the year was on the whole favourable, there having been only 13 days on which none could be obtained. The spectroheliograph was in use for eleven months, and photographs were taken with it on 300 days. The examination of the most prominent widened lines in sunspot spectra was continued, but after March 1st it was restricted to the particular region of the spectrum between λ 5210 and F. One of the chromosphere lines has also been photographed under various conditions; and an investigation is in progress for determining the rotation-period of the higher gases in the chromosphere. Photographs of the spectrum of comet d, 1907, were obtained with a prismatic camera attached to the 6-inch Cooke equatorial, and the results communicated to the Royal Astronomical Society. With regard to sunspots, 301 new groups were observed, as against 297 in the preceding year. On no day was the surface quite free from spots. The distribution of the groups between the hemispheres was more nearly equal than it had been in several preceding years; for seven months there were, indeed, more in the southern than in the northern. One specially remarkable spot (which developed into a group) was persistent enough to be followed during five solar rotations, and finally disappeared on the visible disc, not far from the western limb, on April 14th. As regards prominences there was a reduction of activity in the northern hemisphere, but a slight increase in the southern. Meteorological and seismological observations were carried on as in preceding years. The Director, whilst on leave, took part in the Paris meeting of the International Congress for Solar Research, and had on other occasions also opportunities of discussing with eminent authorities many points connected with the work of an observatory. In the absence of Mr. R. Ll. Jones, the work (chiefly meteorological) of the Madras Observatory was carried on under the superintendence of Mr. R. Littlehailes, and a summary is appended to this Report. Mr. Evershed paid a visit there in November.

FINE ARTS

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(First Notice.)

THERE is an unusually strong temptation in dealing with this year's exhibition at Burlington House to concentrate attention on the less important works. Rarely have we seen an Academy show in which the large pictures and those in the most prominent positions were on the average of such ordinary quality and commonplace intention. Last year the exceptions to this rule comprised not a few works of brilliant promise by men outside the Academic body; this year they are almost entirely by men of established reputation, and so similar in kind to those which their authors have contributed for some time past as to arouse little curiosity. There is always a danger of being unjust to these men of established reputation, the official heads of the profession, who have shown their hands completely, and are henceforward on the defensive against a host of rivals with the charm of novelty to recommend them. This year, however, as regards important pictures, that defence is so complete that it enables us to defer the attractive task of making minor discoveries, and we devote this notice to some of the principal exhibitors among the members and Associates.

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Mr. Sargent shows no picture of an artistic interest comparable with that of his best work in the past, though Miss Helen Brice (39) is a sound and workmanlike portrait, more consistent, if less brilliant, than his 'Miss Isme Vickers' at the New Gallery. His portraits of The Duke and Duchess of Company (176, and 183) offer fresh avidence. His portraits of The Duke and Duchess of Connaught (176 and 183) offer fresh evidence that in innate capacity he is about the most capable man of his time. We remember the work of an earlier day—now slight and mysterious, now full of flash and movement with which he delighted the artistic world both in Paris and in London, but reaped, here at all events, no very substantial success. That sort of thing apparently was not wanted in London, and Mr. Sargent modified it into something which was wanted. We have seen him adapt his style to the purpose of glorifying ostentatious wealth in superb fashion. Lately he has been advanc-ing into circles where other ideals obtain, and obvious splendour is less desired than negative good form; and here also he is quickly at his ease, and hopelessly distancing all competitors. 'F.M. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn' is the perfection of an official portrait—a masterpiece of cold and decorous correctness. The 'Duchess' is hardly inferior, but with just a ripple of womanly emotion fleeking the surface of its imperturbability. But for this small and delightful intrusion of more intimate personality, each of these portraits is a marvellous realization of that dignified and slightly characterless composure which is used by persons of high rank and disis used by persons of high rank and distinction for public occasions; the artist has designed a presence for his sitters to live up to, and this slightly Philistine task could hardly have been better performed. In half-hearted fashion he has proceeded to do the same thing for Mr. Ballour (207); but the sitter was evidently too whimsical to support the idea properly. It is a thankless task to construct a good serviceable mask for a man who refuses to keep behind it, and Mr. Sargent would have been wise to renounce in this instance the attempt to rear a plausible public figure with an imposing architectural background. A more intimate and humorous rendering promised better

When in his annual review of the Academy our confrère of The Tailor and Cutter passes from Mr. Sargent's royal portraits to consideration of Sir Hubert von Herkomer's Council of the R.A., 1907 (391), we may hear some scathing criticism; indeed, it is not in sartorial matters only that Sir Hubert has vulgarized some of his sitters. The presentment of Mr. Swan (who seems to be sinking, rather before the others, into the sinking, rather before the others, into the state induced by the passing before one's eyes of many thousands of pictures), is the most successful, and is one of the best pieces of painting Sir Hubert von Herkomer has done. The frank use of full colour visible here is, however, not sustained through the picture, which degenerates into a cheap sketch in bituminous brown. If this historical document were not written in so large and coarse a hand, it would have more permanent value, if not the sensational success which some now claim for it.

At the opposite pole from the forcing tacties of his brother Academician is Mr. Orchardson's devotion to quality, and his pale portrait T. J. Weinberg, Esq. (241), is intimate, if not very strong. Nurse Charles (Mrs. W. H. Wood) (28) suggests that this devotion to quality goes, as usual, with a

corrugations which masks the general structure of the head of a man of riper years. Another fashionable portrait painter is Mr. J. J. Shannon, and his work this year shows a slight improvement. He is still a bad painter of drapery, seeking aimlessly for a set of lines, however scattered and in-significant, which will fill his canvas; but the boy's head in *The Marchioness of Salis*bury and Lord David Cecil (140) has a wel-come refinement, while Marguerite, Lady Tennant (Mrs. Geoffrey Lubbock), and her Children (354) possesses superficial eleverness in a higher degree than usual. Mr. Solomon has to a notable extent eleverness without high intellectual qualities to back it, and Mrs. Alfred Mond and her Children (158) is a typical example of a painter temperamentally fitted for a dexterous use of paint. The background is not altogether in one scheme with the figures, but parts of it are so ably painted that we are less inclined to wish it altered than to wish the figures

themselves away.

Apart from Mr. Sargent, Mr. Henry is almost the only portrait painter within the fold who possesses the note of distinction. We are beginning to wonder, indeed, whether he possesses much besides, for he is showing slender powers of actual painting. Once more (as in the admirable blue portrait of two years ago which presumably secured his election) we find in the one successful picture he exhibits this year, Silk and Ermine (417), a young woman standing perfectly straight up in one of the costumes known as Early Victorian. In the wooden, ill-drawn Mrs. Kirkwood (3) he seems incapable of selecting from the many forms of nature those apt for the purposes of art. 'Silk and Ermine' is obviously painted from the same model as the picture of two years ago, but has not the same sentiment for the delicacy of the sitter which made the earlier work rather touching. The narrow solf-satisfac-tion of this little head may please some by its pertness, but many will find it exasperating; yet among the chromatic vulgarities of the Academy the cool scheme of silver grey is so pleasant that the picture is sure to have a great success. That this beauty of colour is largely the work of a modiste controlled by an artist does not take away, though it may define, the nature of its merit. Indeed, whether, as here, it makes for distinction; whether, as here, it makes for distinction; or for splendour, as with Mr. Abbey and his followers; or for tawdriness, as with many others, the costumier's art usually plays a large part in any picture which achieves popularity in England. Mr. Henry also scores by keeping his imitative instincts severely under control—bounded, indeed, for an art of such limited content, almost too rigidly by a simple method of painting.

It is curious that it is first in portraiture that this technical purism should make itself felt, because it is far more necessary in dealing with romantic and imaginative subjects. Mr. Swan, for example, is a very able man, learned in natural structure, and full of painter's cleverness, yet how unsatisfactory is such a work as St. Maldonada (239)! how much it would have gained in dignity had it had the stiffening of a definite style, even of a mannerism! The little imitative dexterities, the silkiness of textures, which are in place in a really intimate study from nature, only give to a large imaginative design the look of pretending to be something it is not. They imply a completeness of realization which is not in fact attained, and in the circumstances hardly could be. rather piecemeal draughtsmanship, for he is less successful here with a head modelled in few and simple planes than with the complex pattern of characteristic wrinkles and

to the point of becoming a trick. The Return (267) is not wrought with the same intensity as his New Gallery canvas. There are repetitions in the colour-scheme, and it offers, too, more obvious grounds for the criticism we passed on the painter last week than did the picture which actually provoked them. The drawing is not inherent in the scheme of the picture, but consists of so many separate passages hung about the canvas, wherever the presence of such and such a mass is required—sometimes, indeed, with awkward results. Thus the backward trailing foot of the foremost of the bearers gives a clumsy and extravagant line, which might have had a certain value were it the climax of an intricate scheme of nicely articulated forms, all corroborating it. As a matter of fact, the extraordinary action of the foot forces the beholder's attention to the configuration of the ground at this point, and the proportions of the man sug-gested just behind tally with it so little that we are forced to regard his feet as buried in the earth. The want of central structure to which this detail bears concrete witness brings the picture somewhat into the domain of florid decoration.

Of the official landscape painters of the Academy Mr. David Murray is the most capable, and his Fiends Weather, the Clyde (189), is a powerful and dramatic painting. It would have been better, perhaps, for a closer parallel between nature's methods and the painter's. The murky veil which gives a lurid intensity to the passage of green and brown in the sky might well have been rendered by some painter's method analogous to that of nature. By building up these strangely poignant hues in two brusquely separate tones of solid paint Mr. Murray has obtained an effect more surprising, but hardly so impressive. No living landscape painter can approach Mr. Murray for cleverness in the difficult task of reconciling the claims of expressive paint and the obvious realism demanded by the public.

Summing up last year the works at the Academy, we named Mr. Charles Sims, Mr. George Lambert, and Mr. Lorimer as showing the most important work. Of these Mr. Sims has since been elected an Associate —an election the more praiseworthy, in our opinion, for being just a little hazardous: there are risks which should be taken. Neither of his pictures this year is quite so good as 'An Island Festival.' The Fountain 361), purchased for the Chantrey Collection, is very similar to that picture in its colourscheme, but the design is far more an affair of disconnected episodes unified after a fashion by the predominating blank space of sky. It is nevertheless a work of great charm, with a certain continuity of line which makes it more satisfactory than The Little Faun (50), his other contribution among the oil paintings. This has more delightful passages (as the slim figure of the boy standing on the table); but here, as in Mr. Swan's picture, the seriousness of the work is compromised by something almost like pretence -in this instance an affectation of literal truth to the facts of outdoor lighting. argue reasonably that if the painter can be (as he is) sufficiently careless of truth to leave his front figure transparent, he need not be so scrupulous as to break up the continuity of his forms in a perpetual loose hatching of short chopped planes.

THE FRENCH GALLERY.

or two of the distressingly common heads of cavaliers by Roybet. A delightful little Rousseau, The Plains of Chantilly (2), is the first to compel attention by its perfect harmony of level tones in finest gradation. It is hung beneath a small Troyon, *Driving Geese* (1), brushed by the hand of a most dexterous practitioner, but spoilt by a discordant note of blue in the dress. Two Millets—Woman washing Clothes (5) and a small sketch for the Edipus (13)—are perhaps too early to be regarded as typical, but are all the better technically on that account—fat and unctuous in painting, the work of a virtuoso. The gem of the collection, however, is The Marriage Feast (28), by Monticelli, of enamel-like brilliance, at once exuberant and frail, a vision of dainty ladies who hesitate—hover on tiptoe, like petals just lifted by the wind. Another Monticelli, In the Garden (25), has the same Monticelli, In the Garden (25), has the same delicacy of detail, but commands less respect because it is fundamentally weaker in structure. Of eight Corots, Early Morning, Ville d'Avray (61), is at once the best and the most characteristic; but not one of them has in it more tranquillity and more finely ordered technique than bigny's Misty Day on the Oise (55), which is an unusually fine example of that unequal painter. A little-known Franco-German painter, Hoguet, is represented by a dexterous View on the Seine at Paris (45), which is reminiscent of Wilson.

THE LEICESTER GALLERY.

Mr. Harrington Mann is a portrait painter of some capacity, but rather untrustworthy taste. This exhibition, how-ever, shows that sometimes—above all, when confronted with a childish sitter— he can do excellent work, and that he is not a little assisted if he can contrive to anchor his tones to a good mass of black. Kathleen (20) is the best of these studies, sound and natural, as are also two studies of the same little French girl (4 and 7). Of the portraits of older people, Claire (23) is excellent, if a little too hard and incisive. The portrait of a prominent figure in a recent cause célèbre is insignificant, and might have been omitted to some artistic advantage.

In the next room a collection of Mr. Buxton Knight's water-colours points to the irony of the modern artist's position. So long as he is alive, he is urged on every hand to flatter the public taste. As soon as he is dead, it is counted as a virtue that he should have withstood any such temptation. Of late, in certain quarters, the suddenness of such changes of opinion has been comic; and looking over these water-colours, we wonder if any West-End picturedealer would have cared to give up his gallery to them a couple of years ago. present, inasmuch as two are being acquired for the South Kensington Museum, amateurs may be induced to take an interest in a series of sketches, some of which are ordinary enough, while others are full of forceful and searching observation. None is finished for the market, and all are at least respectable, and one or two are even finer than those selected for the national collec-Of these we would cite in particular the two large drawings of Poole Harbour (7 and 11), and the extraordinarily original note of colour, The Incoming Tide (42).

Fine-Art Gossip.

It has long been rumoured, but was only announced in the Parliamentary Papers of Wednesday, that a Committee is sitting for the rearrangement of the art collections

at South Kensington, in connexion with the completion of the new buildings of the Viccompetion of the new buildings of the vic-toria and Albert Museum. The rearrange-ment itself involves consideration of the future of the collections, and consequently of the policy by which future purchases will be guided. Previous inquiries have led to suggestions for putting an end to the to suggestions for putting an end to the present overlapping of some departments at South Kensington with the British Museum, of others with the Tate Gallery, and so forth. The question is, however, complicated by the conditions governing many of the bequests, as, for example, those of the Sheepshanks, Jones, Forster, and Dyce collections. There is involved in the inquiry the future of the Library, and the question whether bookbinding and and the question whether bookbinding and and the question whether bookbinding and printing should be treated as belonging to "library" or apart. It is expected that any future development of the library will be directed to increasing its value for artstudents, and some imitation may be expected of the system now pursued in the British Museum of attaching special small working-libraries to Keepers' offices in the various sections.

At the annual meeting of the National Art-Collection Fund on Wednesday last Mr. Lewis Harcourt announced the munificent gift by Mr. Duveen, sen., of a new wing to the Tate Gallery, which is to contain five galleries and also rooms for students. The Trustees of the National Gallery, Mr. Harcourt added, have agreed to place in these new buildings the larger part of the great Turner Collection, for which there is not sufficient room in Trafalgar Square.

The first exhibition of a new society— The Palette Club—is now being held in Dublin. The members exhibiting are Miss L. Stephens, Miss J. E. Carson, Mr. Poole Addey, Mrs. McCormick, the Misses B. and L. Malcolmson, Miss Pughe, and Miss Rudd.

At the last meeting of the Royal Hibernian Academy Mr. William Orpen, Associate, was elected a Constituent Member of that body. Mr. Orpen has been a constant exhibitor at the Academy for some years, and since his appointment as Professor of Painting to the Metropolitan School of Art has spent a good deal of his time in Dublin.

OUR correspondent of March 28th who asked for information about a possible Turner writes :-

"In your last issue Mr. William White suggests that the newly discovered panel picture in oils of Blois, of which I wrote, and which resembles that the newly discovered panel picture in one of Blois, of which I wrote, and which resembles Turner's drawing engraved in the 'Annual Tour' of 1833, may have been painted by J. B. Pyne. Mr. White says that copies of Turner's water-colours are known to have been made by Pyne.

"It would be interesting to hear the evidence this statement, since it may give a clue to the

or the would be interesting to near the evidence for this statement, since it may give a clue to the origin of the picture. It is certain that Pyne was greatly influenced by Turner, but it is curious that an artist of his position and abilities should thus reproduce one of Turner's sketches in a style which, while not quite that of the water-colour, is modelled with wonderful fidelity on Turner's reatment in some of his acknowledged cill reatment in some of his acknowledged oil paintings. If, as Mr. White points out, Turner exhibited an oil picture of one of the subjects of the 'Annual Tour' series, and another, of Rouen, has been confidently attributed to him it seems at has been confidently attributed to him, it seems at

least possible that he may have painted others.

"The panel is well worth critical study, and it is to be hoped that it may be seen at some winter exhibition at Burlington House or at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club."

Further notes on the subject should be sent to Mrs. Whetham, Upwater Lodge, Cambridge.

MR. HENRY FROWDE is about to publish a new work by Mr. Francis Bond, the author of 'Gothic Architecture in England,' entitled 'Screens and Galleries in English

Churches.' The book will contain by far the largest collection of illustrations of rood screens and lofts which has ever appeared, and include 152 photographs and measured drawings.

Mr. B. T. Barsford will publish in a few days 'Old Cottages and Farmhouses in Surrey.' It contains 128 examples reproduced in collotype from photographs by Mr. Galsworthy Davie, and the text, with numerous sketches, is by Mr. W. Curtis

Mr. BATSFORD has also in the press the first part of an important publication upon 'The Domestic Architecture of England during the Tudor Period,' by the late Thomas Garner and Mr. Arthur Stratton.

EXCAVATIONS will be carried out shortly at the great circle of Avebury, under the auspices of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and the expert superintendence of Mr. H. St. George Gray. The work will continue for two or three weeks, with a view to ascertaining the approximate date of construction of Avebury. It has generally been assumed that as the Sarsens here have not, like those at Stonehenge, been worked, Avebury is the

EXHIBITIONS.

Sat. (May 9).—The '91 Art Club, Annual Exhibition, Rowley Galleries, Church Street, Kensington.

Mornings in Venice, and Forestine Landscapes, Paintings by Venice, and Forestine Landscapes, Paintings by Oil Paintings and Pastel Drawings by J. R. K. Duff, Mesers, van Wisselingth's Gallery, Venice of Community of Comm

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

COVENT GARDEN.—La Traviata. Lucia di Lammermoor. Die Walküre. Götterdämmerung.

MADAME TETRAZZINI appeared on the opening night of the season at Covent Garden last Thursday week in 'La Traviata,' distinguishing herself not only as singer, but also as actress. second appearance was on Saturday evening, when she sang the florid music of the heroine in 'Lucia di Lammermoor' with engaging neatness. Her chief success was obtained in the mad scene, all the exacting passages being rendered in easy and fluent style, while her clear and bright upper tones rang out with remarkable brilliancy. Mr. John McCormack imparted fervour to Edgardo's music; and Signor Sammarco as Enrico, and Mr. Robert Radford as Raimondo, also acquitted themselves admirably. Signor Campanini conducted on both occasions.

'Die Walküre' was given on Friday, and 'Götterdämmerung' on Monday. Brünnhilde, who plays so important a part in these sections of the 'Ring,' was impersonated by Frau Gulbranson. She is undoubtedly a great artist, yet she does not display that mingled dignity and sympathy so essential for a full portrayal of the warrior maiden. Frau Rüsche-Endorf sang extremely well as Sieglinde, and we shall be interested to hear her in 'Tännhäuser' as Elisabeth, a rôle which, we think, will suit her well. Herr Cornelius deserves praise for his excellent singing as Siegmund, but his voice is scarcely powerful enough for the drawing of the sword at the close of the act. scene direc on b

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act. Madame Kirkby Lunn was, as usual, impressive in the Valkyries' rock scene. The orchestral playing under the direction of Dr. Richter was magnificent on both nights.

Musical Gossip.

MISS MURIEL WARWOOD, who gave her first recital in London at Steinway Hall on Tuesday afternoon, studied originally with Mr. Max Mossel at Birmingham, and afterwards under Seveik at Prague; and training has produced good results. Her technique, as shown in a performance of the state of the Vitali's Chaconne in a minor, is excellent. She took part in Brahms's Sonata for piano and violin in D minor, Op. 108, with feeling and judgment, naturally, as yet, immature.

Mr. Sigmund Beel gave a violin recital at Bechstein Hall on Monday evening, and included in his programme the well-written and effective Sonata in E minor, for violin and pianoforte, by Signor Michele Esposito, which was performed for the first time at the Conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians at Harrogate in January. In both the first and last movements there are both the first and last movements there are bold and striking passages calling for skilful satisfied by Mr. Beel and Mr. Herbert Fryer. The Andantino is notable for its suave and melodious character. Mr. Beel also gave an attractive performance of Lalo's 'Symbonic Ernegrale'. phonie Espagnole.'

M. Godowski's rendering of the twenty-four Préludes of Chopin at his second recital at Bechstein Hall last Saturday afternoon was undoubtedly impressive; his technique was masterly, and his readings free from both sentimentality and extravagance. It seemed, however, as if he was trying to interpret the music without putting his own individuality into it. Yet that is the very quality which gives soul and life to a performance; without it, technique and intelligence being equal, one pianist would be much the same as

Miss Ethel Smyth's opera 'Der Wald,' originally produced at Berlin in 1902, was performed at Covent Garden in the same year. In 1907 'Der Strandrecht' ('The Wreckers') was given at Leipsic under the direction of Mr. Arthur Nikisch, and noticed in these columns. It was of course natural that the composer should seek to obtain a hearing for it also at Covent Garden. Her application, however, was not successful. The authorities in their reply stated that the announcement of a new opera by a new composer was sufficient to secure an absolutely empty house"; also that they "did not feel justified in embarking on expeditions into a terra incognita at the expense of our shareholders." For the sake of art, one would like to see some risks taken, especially in the case of Miss Smyth, who as regards Covent Garden is not a "new" composer. It is certainly disheartening to find no interest on the part of the public when a new work is announced. Even novelties by well-known composers have failed to draw. Gluck's 'Armide' was given in 1906, and apparently for the was given in 1906, and apparently for the first time in London; also a remarkably interesting modern work, 'Le Jongleur de Notre Dame,' by M. Massenet, a living composer of note; yet neither work proved attractive. Miss Smyth, finding the opera door closed, is going to present a large portion of 'The Wreckers' on the concert platform, and under the direction of Mr. Nikisch, at Queen's Hall on the 30th inst. The experiment is bold,

music written for the stage is bound to lose somewhat in point and meaning when thus presented. But if in this form it achieves success, it will be one good step on the road to the stage.

Mr. John Powell, an American pianist who has been studying with Leschetizky at Vienna, gave a recital at Steinway Hall last Thursday week. His renderings of Beethoven's Sonata in c sharp minor and of pieces by Chopin, though showing good qualities, were, technique apart, not decided successes. The chief feature of the afternoon was an interpretation of Liszt's Sonata in a minor, in which Mr. Powell fully revealed what we missed in the earlier numbers of the programme: strong feeling, and thorough sympathy with the music.

Dr. F. H. Cowen will conduct a festival performance of 'The Golden Legend' at the Crystal Palace on June 20th.

WE congratulate Sir Walter Parratt on his appointment to the Professorship of Music at Oxford as successor to Sir Hubert Parry. The new Professor was for ten years organist at Magdalen College previous to his Windsor appointment. In 1894 the University conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Music.

THE first London performance of the first part of Mr. Granville Bantock's 'Omar Khayyam,' produced at the last Birmingham Festival, will be given at Queen's Hall by the London Choral Society, under Mr. Arthur Fagge's direction, on the 23rd inst.

THE first complete English edition of 'Beethoven's Letters' will shortly be published by Messrs. Dent. Dr. A. C. Kalischer's critical edition with explanatory notes has been translated with a Preface by Mr. J. S. Shedlock, who has also condensed J. S. Shedlock, who has also condensed the German notes and added fresh ones. The letters have in all cases been carefully collated with the originals, and many are added which have never been printed before. The book will contain numerous illustrations and facsimiles.

The Musical Times for May contains an interesting article on George P. Bridgetower, signed "F. G. E." Little was known about Sonata with Beethoven when it was first produced at Vienna in 1803. Even the date and place of his death were unknown; both, however, have been discovered. A facsimile of a letter of introduction from Beethoven to Alexander von Wetzlar is also given, and a reproduction of the only known portrait of Bridgetower, presented by him to Dr. Hague in 1805.

Mr. Lionel Terris, the well-known viola player, has joined the Hess-Schroeder Quar-tet at Boston, U.S. His successor in the Hambourg Quartet will be Mr. Eric Coates.

Mr. Benno Schönberger's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
Mile. Marie Dubois's Pianoforte Recital, 3,18, Æolian Hall.
Miss Patis Hornsby's Vocai Recital, 3,18, Æolian Hall.
Miss Vern French's Recital, 5,18, Æolian Hall.
Miss Vern French's Recital, 5,18, Æolian Hall.
Miss Mr. Edward Brightwell's Concert, 2, Steinway Hall.
Mr. Edward Brightwell's Concert, 2, Steinway Hall.
Mischa Elman's Orchestral Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
Mr. Sven Scholander's Song Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.
Backhaus's Pianoforte Recital, 2,18, Æolian Hall.
M. Kussewitkly's Contra-bass Recital, 5, Bechstein Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

GARRICK.—Revival of 'The Gay Lord Quex: a Comedy in Four Acts.' By A. W. Pinero.

'THE GAY LORD QUEX' gave Miss Irene Vanbrugh her first real chance of showing her quality as an actress; and now that Mr. Pinero's play has been chosen to open Mr. John Hare's farewell season at the Garrick there seems a likelihood of stage history repeating itself, and the newest Sophy Fullgarney rivalling the success of her predecessor. It has not always been possible to praise Miss Nancy Price; sometimes there has been a touch of artificiality about her acting. But all who remembered her impersonation, in Letty,' of the shopgirl who gloated over the loaves and fishes of life, must have looked forward eagerly to her reading of the character of the intriguing little manicurist who influences so considerably the fortunes of the libertine Lord and his young fiancée. Such expectations were fully gratified on the first night of the revival. From Miss Price's entry upon the stage it was evident that her reading was to be both new and interesting. This Sophy was not so much the sharp-witted, self-confident hussy-almost French in type, despite her distressing Cockney accent—whom Miss Vanbrugh presented to our notice; but more of a sentimentalist with the superficial refinement and romantic fancies of the English lady's-maid class, scenting mysteries and sin in high life, and undertaking her self-imposed duties of spy with intense seriousness. At the same time Miss Price acted with no less nervous force than Miss Vanbrugh in the long duel of wits waged between the manicurist and the peer, though here, as throughout the piece, Mr. Hare seemed disposed to underplay the part of Lord Quex. Still, the actor's air of authority has its value, and thanks to the performances of the two leading artists and the ingenuity of Mr. Pinero's famous third act, it looks as if 'The Gay Lord Quex' would gain a fresh lease of popularity.

PLAYHOUSE .- Pro Tem.: a Farce in Three Acts. Adapted from M. Athis's 'Boute-en-Train' by Cosmo Hamilton.

THE story of M. Athis's farce sounds amusing enough when described in summary. Its theme is one popular with dramatists just now-that of an adventurer masquerading as a prince. The hero, however, of this particular piece has royal rank thrust upon him almost in his own despite. To an obscure seaside town, which the mayor is anxious to render fashionable, comes a party of three -a married couple and their friend, whose duty it is, as "boute-en-train," to act

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Concert, 3.30, Albert Hall.

Sunday Concert Society, 3.30, Queen's Hall.

National Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.

National Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.

Nat. Royal Opera, Covert Garden.

National E Mar's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.

MM. Yaye and Pugno's Recital, 3, Queen's Hall.

Madame Amy Woodforde-Finden's Concert, 3.15, Zeolian Hall.

Rallad Concert, 8, Steinway Hall.

Alexander Heinemann's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Zeolian Hall.

Madame Elizabeth O'Callaghan's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein

S. Gerbardis' Vocal Recital, 8.70

Alexander Heineham's Vocal Recital, 3.50, Ecohstein Hall.

Madame Elizabeth O'Callaghan's Vocal Recital, 3.50, Bechstein Hall.

M. Kussewitsky's Orchestral Concert, 3.15, Queen's Hall.

Mr. George Mackern's Concert, 3.15, Zolian Hall.

Mr. Wilhelm Sachse's Song Recital, 3.15, Steinway Hall.

Mr. Wilhelm Sachse's Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.

Mr. Frederic Austie and Mr. Howard-Jones's Song and Pianoforte Recital, 3.50, Bechstein Hall.

Mr. Frederic Austie and Mr. Howard-Jones's Song and Pianoforte Recital, 3.50, Bechstein Hall.

Wen.

Madame Haas's Pianoforte Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.

Mr. Robin Overleigh's Vocal Recital, 3, Bechstein Hall.

Queen's Hall Orchestra, 2, Queen's Hall.

Ms. Robin Overleigh's Vocal Recital, 3.50, Bechstein Hall.

Queen's Hall Orchestra, 2, Queen's Hall.

Miss Katherine Parlow's Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.

Miss Katherine Parlow's Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.

Miss Katherine Parlow's Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.

Philharmonic Society, 8, Queen's Hall.

Miss Dorothas Crompton's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bolian Hall.

Philharmonic Society, 8, Queen's Hall.

Miss Agnes Stewart-Wood's Violin Recital, 3.30, Echstein Hall.

as cicerone and find them pleasures. The mayor, who has been warned to expect a visit from a certain prince and the notorious lady to whom he is attached, mistakes the cicerone for the royal traveller, and his friend's respectable wife for the prince's companion. Such a complication seems to promise drollery on the stage-after the mechanical manner of farce. Unhappily, in the English version at least, the pace of the play proves far from brisk, and its humorous moments are too few. As the hero Mr. Cyril Maude gives such a study of comic pusillanimity as he is never likely to better; but it is a pity he should waste his talents on poor material.

The Macro Plays: No. III. The Castle of Perseverance (4to); No. IV. Respublica (folio).—The Play of the Weather (4to). By John Heywood. Nice Wanton (4to). (T. C. & E. C. Jack.)—These additions to the series of "Tudor Facsimile Texts" maintain the standard of excellence of the earlier issues. Mr. Farmer, recognizing that all photographic re-production of MSS is liable to error, especi-ally in the treatment of stains and reds, has had the texts carefully checked by Mr. J. A. Herbert, of the British Museum, whose report is printed in detail in the prefatory note to each volume. For all practical purposes, therefore, these texts are as good as the originals. We are, however, tempted to ask whether it would not be better to reproduce the coloured portions (for the most part red "dabs" in initial letters) in colour. The volumes are issued at a price which might allow of this extra outlay. In these days work of this kind can be done both easily

and cheaply.

With this instalment the important series With this instalment the important series of Macro Plays is now complete. We join with Mr. Farmer in thanking Mr. Gurney for generously allowing his MS. to be reproduced. The outstanding interest of 'The Castle of Perseverance' is the sketch of the playing-place, which was given by Sharp many years ago, and has been described by Mr. E. K. Chambers in his 'Mediæval Stage' (ii. 437, where the quotation should read (ii. 437, where the quotation should read "strongely," as in the MS.). The text of Respublica' shows that Mr. Magnus has omitted a word ("moste") from the second line of his careful reprint for the Early

English Text Society.

'The Play of the Weather' and 'Nice Wanton' represent unrecorded editions in the Irish find of 1906, now in the British Museum. The text of the latter offers some interesting variants from that printed by Prof. Manly in his 'Specimens,' i. 457
et seq. The "deocus" of the title-motto
in the latter, which Prof. Kittredge emends
to "decent" and Hazlitt to "doctus," is
here "decus." L. 129 in Prof. Manly's edition

**Xant. Eulalia, my chyldren naught? Ye lye! and this note is added: "K. [i.e., original text] Eupliade; Haz. gives 'Gupliade' as reading of K., and prints Gup liar." The MS. in the reproduction before us reads—

Xantippe ¶ Gup Lady my children naught, ye lye, which, with other instances noted in our survey, would seem to show that the text now printed in facsimile is of considerable value for editorial purposes.

STRATFORD MEMORIAL. PERFORMANCES.

On Wednesday afternoon, April 29th, 'The Winter's Tale' was repeated, with the same cast, and much the same rendering,

as the previous week. The evening was devoted to 'Richard II.,' in which Mr. Benson distinguished himself. His company played well up to him, Mr. H. O. Nicholson making a touching John of Gaunt, Mr. Stanley Howlett a brave Bishop of Carlisle, and Miss Olive Noble a charming and gracious Queen. Her scene in the garden with Mr. Weir as gardenge was expecially effective. Mr. Weir as gardener was especially effective. The difficult part of Henry of Bolingbroke was well performed by Mr. E. A. Warburton.

On Thursday afternoon Mr. Henry Ainley played Romeo to Miss Constance Collier's Juliet. His was a fresh impersonation, delicate, youthful, and impassioned. A maladroit cutting in the stage management made an awkward ending. Friar Laurence (Mr. E. A. Warburton) and Peter (Mr. Weir) were both good. The Mercutio of Mr. George Buchanan might have been more carefully studied. As Tybalt, Mr. G. Hannam-Clark displayed a touch of humour. Taken altogether, it was an impressive ren-

dering.

On Friday, May 1st, Mr. Ainley performed Orlando in 'As You Like It.' He looked a little tired, but the delightful part did not suffer at his hands. Miss Constance Collier did not play, Mrs. Benson taking Rosalind. Jacques was presented by Mr. Edward Warburton, Touchstone by Mr. C. R. Weir. and Adam by Mr. H. O. Nicholson, who makes up into a wonderful old man. Miss Olive Noble made an unusually

man. Miss Olive Noble made an unusually interesting Phoebe, and Miss Leah Hanman a sprightly Audrey.

On Saturday afternoon and evening 'Julius Cæsar' was performed by Mr. Benson's company. On Monday evening there was another change, Mr. J. Forbes Robertson giving a finished rendering of Hamlet, with Miss Gertrude Elliott and company. This was repeated on Tuesday afternoon, Tuesday evening being devoted to 'The Merry Wives of Windsor.'

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